



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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No. 25] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1966/JYAISTHA 28, 1888

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

नोटिस

NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र 6 जून 1966 तक प्रकाशित किये गये।

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up to the 6th June 1966 :—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
155	S.O. 1680, dated 1st June, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce	Quality Control and pre-shipment inspection of inorganic pigments.
	S.O. 1681, dated 1st June, 1966.	Do.	Recognition of the Indian Standards Institution Certification Mark with respect to inorganic pigments.
	S.O. 1682, dated 1st June, 1966.	Do.	Recognition of certain organisations as the agencies for inspection of any of the inorganic pigments.
156	S.O. 1683, dated 1st June, 1966.	Do.	Appointment of a body of persons for making a full investigation into a substantial fall of production in respect of cotton textiles manufactured in certain industrial undertakings as mentioned therein.
157	S.O. 1684, dated 2nd June, 1966.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Delegation of powers under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1932 (23 of 1932) to the Lieutenant Governor of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
158	S.O. 1685, dated 3rd June, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce	Amendment in the notification No. S.O. 3608, dated 16th November, 1965.
	S.O. 1686, dated 3rd June, 1966.	Do.	Amendment in the notification No. S.O. 3226, dated 5th September, 1964.
159	S.O. 1687, dated 3rd June, 1966.	Do.	Quality Control and pre-shipment inspection of cast iron manhole covers and frames.
	S.O. 1688, dated 3rd June, 1966.	Do.	Recognition of certain organisations as the agencies for inspection of the cast Iron manhole covers and frames.
	S.O. 1689, dated 3rd June, 1966.	Do.	The Export of cast iron manhole covers and frames (Inspection) Rules, 1966.
	S.O. 1690, dated 3rd June, 1966.	Do.	Recognition of the Indian Standards Institution Certification Mark with respect to cast iron manhole covers and frames.
160	S.O. 1691, dated 3rd June, 1966.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of the films as specified therein.
161	S.O. 1692, dated 6th June, 1966.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Declaring Monday, the 6th and Tuesday, the 7th June, 1966 to be the public holidays.
162	S.O. 1693, dated 6th June, 1966.	Ministry of Commerce	Nominating and appointing some persons as members of the Export Inspection Council.
163	S.O. 1694, dated 6th June, 1966.	Do.	Appointment of some persons as the panel of experts for hearing appeals against the decision of the Export Inspection Agency as mentioned in the table therein.

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण गजटों की प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर दी जाएंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 10 दिन के भीतर पहुंच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 8th June 1966

S.O. 1785.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923), the Central Government hereby

makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. 4/94/58-ANL, dated the 31st March, 1960, namely:—

In the said notification, in clause (2), for the words "the Marine Engineer, Port Blair," the words "the Executive Engineer, Stores and Workshops Division, Andaman Public Works Department," shall be substituted.

[No. 4/44/66-ANL.]

V. P. MALHOTRA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 10th June 1966

S.O. 1786.—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph 4 of the French Establishments (Application of Laws) Order, 1954, the Lieutenant Governor of Pondicherry shall discharge, in the Union territory of Pondicherry, all the functions of the State Government under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (9 of 1910) and the rules made thereunder except those under the following provisions, namely:—

Sections 13, 18, 34, 36 and 55 of the said Act;

Clause xiii of the Schedule to the said Act; and

Rules 6, 133 and 134 of the said rules.

[No. F.2/3/66-UTL.]

P. N. VASUDEVAN, Dy. Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 9th June 1966

S.O. 1787.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 40 of the Defence of India Act, 1962 (51 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O.1510, dated the 6th May, 1965, namely:—

In the said Order, for the words, brackets, letters and figures "clauses (b), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of sub-rule 30 and rules 30B and 31", the words, brackets, letters and figures "clauses (e), (f), (g) and (h) of sub-rule (1) of rule 30 rule 31" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 3/8/66-Poll (Spl).]

T. P. ISSAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 8th June 1966

S.O. 1788.—In pursuance of Clause (a) of Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Sarwan Singh, Assistant in the High Commission of India Blantyre (Malawi) to perform the duties of a Consular Agent with immediate effect until further orders.

[No. T. 4330/5/66.]

S. K. CHATTERJEE Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Defence)

New Delhi, the 6th June 1966

S.O. 1789.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 9, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12, and sub-rule (1) of rule 24, read with rule 34, of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, the President hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of

Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Defence Division) No. S.R.O. 629 dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, in Part I, General Central Service, Class II, under the heading "Defence Accounts Department", for the existing entry in column 2 against the entry "Assistant Accounts Officer" in column 1, the entry "Controller General of Defence Accounts" shall be substituted.

[No. C/J/1/16.]

SEWAJEE JAIN,
Assistant Financial Adviser(C).

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 9th June 1966

S.O. 1790.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. N. Jain, Director of Inspection (Income tax) as an Appellate Controller of Estate Duty with headquarters at Delhi and makes the following amendment in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Company Law) No. 35/F. No. 1/20/64-E.D. dated the 22nd May, 1964, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, for the entry—

"1. Shri R. D. Shah,
Director of Inspection
Investigation

Delhi."

the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"1. Shri R. N. Jain,
Director of Inspection
(Incometax).

Delhi."

This notification shall come into force on the 15th June, 1966.

[No. 5/F. No. 1/31/66-E.D.]
G. R. HEGDE, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 13th June 1966

S.O. 1791.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 3rd June 1966

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	30,57,80,000
		Rupee Coin	3,83,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Small Coin	4,16,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	100,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
		(a) Internal . . . . .	..
		(b) External . . . . .	..
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	109,17,66,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	10,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	8,18,46,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	15,00,00,000	Investments**	319,82,76,000
		Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) Central Government . . . . .	..
		(ii) State Governments @	117,92,81,000

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
Deposits :—			Loans and advances to :—		
(a) Government :—			(i) Scheduled Banks†		35,21,83,000
			(ii) State Co-operative Banks‡		125,03,31,000
			(iii) Others		3,13,39,000
(i) Central Government		70,95,35,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—		
(ii) State Governments		18,90,96,000	(a) Loans and Advances to :—		
			(i) State Governments		29,41,03,000
			(ii) State Co-operative Banks		9,69,97,000
			(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks . . . . .		..
(b) Banks :—			(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures		5,67,10,000
(i) Scheduled Banks		108,86,69,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund—		
(ii) State Co-operative Banks		4,77,97,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks		51,11,000
(iii) Other Banks		3,61,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—		
(c) Others		2,80,32,31,000	(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank		3,08,87,000
Bills Payable		31,09,29,000	(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank . . . . .		..
Other Liabilities		121,30,45,000	Other Assets		48,82,54,000
	Rupees	846,25,63,000		Rupees	846,26,63,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 33,39,23,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under section 17(4)(c) of the R. B. I. Act.

‡Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 8th day of June, 1966.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 3rd day of June 1966

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	30,57,80,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in Circulation	2944,03,27,000		(a) Held in India	115,89,25,000	
Total Notes issued		2974,61,07,000	(b) Held outside India	..	
			Foreign Securities	154,55,24,000	
			TOTAL		270,44,49,000
			Rupee Coin		82,38,22,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		2621,78,36,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	..	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2974,61,07,000	TOTAL ASSETS		2974,61,07,000

Dated the 8th day of June 1966.

P. C. BHATTACHARYA,
Governor.

[No. F. 3(3)-BC/66.]

V. SWAMINATHAN, Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES**ESTATE DUTY**

New Delhi, the 9th June 1966

S.O. 1792.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) and in partial modification of its notification No. 27/F. No. 1/20/65-ED dated the 21st December, 1965 published as S.O. 18 in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that Shri R. N. Jain, Director of Inspection, shall perform the functions of an Appellate Controller of Estate Duty throughout India in respect of—

- (a) the estates of deceased persons assessed to estate duty on or after the 1st July, 1960, by a Deputy Controller of Estate Duty exercising his functions as such;
- (b) the estates of deceased persons in relation to which an appeal lies under section 62 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, against an order passed on or after the 1st July, 1960, by a Deputy Controller of Estate Duty exercising his functions as such.

2. This notification shall come into force on the 15th June, 1966.

[No. 6/F. No. 1/31/66-ED.]

G. R. HEGDE, Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

New Delhi, the 30th May 1966

S.O. 1793.—In pursuance of Regulation 2(iv) of the Standing Finance Committee Regulations, 1940, the following members of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been elected by that Body to be members of the Standing Finance Committee of the Council for a period of one year with effect from the 7th May, 1966:—

1. Dr. K. Ramiah, Vice Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar.
2. Dr. J. S. Patel, Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University, Jabalpur.
3. Shri Shantilal B. Pandya, President, India Crop Improvement and Certified Seed Producers' Association, Dohad.
4. Shri P. S. Kapadia, Member, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay.
5. Dr. N. K. Panikkar, Director, National Institute of Oceanography (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research), New Delhi.
6. Dr. M. D. Patel, Director, Institute of Agriculture, Anand.
7. Shri Digambar Singh Chaudhuri, Member, Lok Sabha, Village and P.O. Kursanda, District Mathura.

[No. 35(1)/66-CDN(G).]

J. S. UPPAL, Under Secy.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्

नई दिल्ली, 30 मई, 1966

एस० ओ० 1794.—स्थायी वित्त समिति विनियमालय, 1940 के विनियम 2(iv) का अनुसरण करते हुए, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की प्रशासन समिति ने प्रशासन समिति के निम्नलिखित सदस्यों को, 7 मई, 1966 से लेकर एक वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिए, परिषद् की स्थाई वित्त समिति का सदस्य चुन लिया गया है :—

1. डा० के० रमया, उप-कुलपति, उड़ीसा कृषि तथा टेक्नालाजी विश्वविद्यालय, भुवनेश्वर ।
2. डा० जे० एस० पटेल, उप-कुलपति, जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर ।
3. श्री शान्तीलाल बी० पाण्ड्या, अध्यक्ष, भारतीय फसल सुधार तथा प्रमाणित बीज उत्पादक संघ, दोहव ।
4. श्री पी० एस० कपाड़िया, सदस्य, खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन, बम्बई ।
5. डा० एन० के० पनिकर, निदेशक, भारतीय समुद्र-विज्ञान संस्थान (वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद्) नई दिल्ली ।
6. डा० एम० डी० पटेल, निदेशक, कृषि संस्थान, अनन्द ।
7. श्री दिगम्बर सिंह चौधरी, सदस्य, लोक सभा, गांव तथा पोस्ट; कुरसंडा, जिला मथुरा ।

[संख्या 35(1)/66-सी०डी०एन०(जी०)]

जे० एस० उप्पल, अवसर सचिव ।

(Department of Agriculture)*New Delhi, the 6th June 1966*

S.O. 1795.—Whereas the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) has, in pursuance of clause (1) of sub-section (1) of section (5) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), elected Shrimati Tara Ramchandra Sathe as its representative on the Animal Welfare Board with effect from 17th May, 1966 vice Shri Gurudev Gupta, retired;

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 4 read with section 5 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) No. S.O. 921 dated 20th March, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification, in item 28, for the entry in the first column, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Shrimati Tara Ramchandra Sathe, 43, North Avenue, New Delhi”.

[No. F. 19-2/65-LD.]

T. SRINIVASAN, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)*New Delhi, the 7th June 1966*

S.O. 1796.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) S.O. 1524 dated the 16th May, 1966, namely:—

In the said notification, in paragraph 1, for words “in all districts except Bombay and Bombay Suburban district in the State of Maharashtra also by the concerned Collectors of these districts.” substitute “by the Government of Maharashtra.”

[No. 1-16/66-Econ. Py.]

A. C. JAIN, Under Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 7th June 1966

S.O. 1797.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by the said section, namely:—

CEREALS GRADING RULES, 1966

1. Short title and application.—(i) These rules may be called the Cereals Grading Rules, 1966.

(ii) They shall apply to the following cereals namely:—

- (a) Paddy (unhusked grains) and Rice (husked grains) of *Oryza sativa* L.
- (b) Wheat (*Triticum vulgare* and *Triticum durum* Desf.);
- (c) Gram (*Cicer arietinum* L.);
- (d) Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare* pers.);
- (e) Maize (*Zeamays* L.);
- (f) Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.);
- (g) Ragi (*Eleusine coracana* L Gaertn.); and
- (h) Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoides* stapf and Hubbard.) grown in India and traded in the markets, Marketing Cooperatives, Warehouses and similar marketing institutions.

2. Classification of varieties.—For the purpose of these rules,

- (i) Paddy and rice of different varieties shall be classified into four classes namely, Superfine, Fine, Medium and Common (Coarse). Rice shall be classified on the basis of size, aroma, appearance and such other factors as may be prescribed and paddy shall also be classified on the basis of the same factors as are applicable in the case of resultant rice. The commercial varieties so classified are as indicated in Schedule I.

Rice for the purpose of grading shall be further classified according to the method of processing into (a) raw and (b) parboiled. Under each of the above sub-classes there shall be two further groups namely, (1) machine milled and (2) hand-pounded.

Broken rice derived as a result of processing, shall be classified into two classes namely, (1) Fine broken, derived from scented varieties of rice and (2) Common broken, derived from non-scented varieties.

- (ii) Wheat of *Triticum vulgare* species shall comprise three colour groups, namely, white, amber and red and that of *Triticum durum* shall comprise two colour groups only namely, red and amber.
- (iii) Jowar shall be classified into two groups namely, Rabi Jowar grown in winter and Kharif Jowar grown in summer;
- (iv) Gram shall be classified into two classes namely, Kabuli gram comprising bold types and Desi gram comprising other types.

3. Grade designation.—The grade designations to indicate the quality of different cereals, referred to in clause (ii) of rule 1, are those set out in column 1 of the Schedules II to XXIII.

4. Definition of quality.—The general and special characteristics, constituting quality, prescribed for different grade designations indicated in column 1 of the Schedules II to XXIII are those specified in the corresponding entries in columns headed "Special Characteristics" and "General Characteristics" respectively, of the said Schedules.

SCHEDULE I

(See rule 2)

List of rice varieties classified into four classes by the Grade Standards Committee and agreed to by the States.

Name of the State	Name of varieties			
	Superfine	Fine	Medium	Common/Coarse
Uttar Pradesh . . .	Basmati	1. Raimunia 2. Ramjwain 3. Hansaraj 4. Rambhog 5. Kalanamak	1. Lakara 2. Gajraj 3. Didwa 4. Anjana	1. Gadra 2. Sathi 3. Sylhet
West Bengal . . .	..	1. Kalamkathi 2. Bhasamanik 3. Jatakalma 4. Jhingasal 5. Patnai 6. Taugra 7. Kalma	1. Karnasal 2. Dhulia 3. Sundermukhi 4. Najra 5. Magura T 1242 6. Nona 7. Dankisaru 8. Gorkalna 9. Gurpatnai 10. Rajtoosal	1. Malabati 2. Ponlai (Ponali) 3. Kankal 4. Naizar 5. Kalmota
Mysore . . .	..	..	..	1. Malnadgidda 2. Hallublu
Punjab . . .	Basmati	1. Hansraj 2. Ramjwain	Sone	..
Madras . . .	Konakuruvai (Adt. 16)	1. White Siru- mani or Ko- thmali Samba 2. Kuthravali	..	1. Red Kar 2. Kullankar 3. Sarapalle (Adt. 19)

SCHEDULE II

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Paddy

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum limit of tolerance)				General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter (% by wt.)	Admixture, Damaged, (% by wt.)	Immature, Weevilled (% by wt.)		
I	2	3	4	5	
I	1.0	5.0	1.0	Paddy shall :—	
II	2.0	10.0	2.0	(a) be the dried mature grains (with husk) of <i>Oryza sativa</i> , L;	
III	4.0	15.0	5.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour;	
IV	7.0	30.0	10.0	(c) be hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, dis- colouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule; (d) be in sound merchantable condition; and (e) not have moisture exceeding 14 percent.	

Definitions :

Foreign Matter.—It includes dust, stone, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity. In case of admixture of other food grains in paddy, 0.5 percent of the other food grains shall be treated as free tolerance and any thing above 0.5 percent shall be treated as foreign matter.

Admixture.—Presence of inferior varieties shall be considered as admixture.

Damaged.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged grains shall not exceed 5.0 percent. for grade IV.

Immature.—Grains that are not properly developed.

Weevilled.—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE III

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Raw Milled Superfine Rice and Raw Milled Fine Rice*

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum Limit of Tolerance)				General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Admixture, (% by wt.)	Broken, (% by wt.)	Damaged and Discoloured, Chalky, Immature and Green (% by weight)	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	0.3	5.0	5.0	0.25	Raw milled superfine rice and raw milled fine rice shall :—
II	0.7	10.0	10.0	0.50	(a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L;
III	1.5	15.0	15.0	1.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour;
IV	3.0	25.0	30.0	4.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, whole some and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule ; (d) be in sound merchantable condition; (e) not have moisture exceeding 14 percent; and (f) be polished as per Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

Definitions :

Foreign Matter.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Admixture.—Presence of inferior varieties and red kernels will be considered as admixture. The admixture of common rice shall not exceed 50 percent of the total admixture within the limits prescribed. The proportion of red kernels shall not exceed 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Red Kernels.—Kernels, whole or broken which have 25 percent or more of their surface coated with red bran.

Broken.—Broken shall include pieces of kernels which are less than three-fourth of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. Proportion of fragments, shall not exceed 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Damaged and Discoloured.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Chalky.—Grain at least half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

Immature and Green.—Grains that are not properly developed or are green in colour.

SCHEDULE IV

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Raw Milled Medium Rice*

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum Limit of Tolerance)				General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Broken, (% by wt.)	Admixture, (% by wt.)	Damaged and Discoloured, Chalky, Immature and Green (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	0.5	10.0	5.0	2.0	Raw milled medium rice shall :—
II	1.0	20.0	10.0	3.0	(a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L;
III	1.5	30.0	15.0	5.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour;
IV	3.0	40.0	30.0	9.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, whole, some and free from moulds weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule;
					(d) be in sound merchantable condition;
					(e) not have moisture exceeding 14 percent; and
					(f) be polished as per Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

Definitions :

Foreign Matter.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken.—Broken shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three fourths of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Admixture.—The presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture. The proportion of red kernels shall not exceed 2.0, 4.0 and 6.0 percent for Grades I, I and III respectively.

Red Kernels.—Kernels, whole or broken which have 25% or more of their surface coated with red bran.

Damaged and Discoloured.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged grains shall not exceed 5.0 percent for grade IV.

Chalky.—Grain at least half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

Immature and Green.—Grains that are not properly developed or are green in colour.

SCHEDULE V

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Raw Milled Common (Coarse) Rice*

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum Limit of Tolerance)				General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Broken, (% by wt.)	Admixture of red Grains in white (% by wt.)	Damaged and Discoloured, Chalky, Immature and Green, (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	1.0	20.0	5.0	3.0	Raw Milled Common (Coarse) Rice shall :—
II	1.5	30.0	10.0	5.0	(a) be the dried mature kernel of <i>Oryza Sativa</i> L;
III	2.0	40.0	15.0	7.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour;
IV	4.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule; (d) be in sound merchantable condition; (e) not have moisture exceeding 14 percent; and (f) be polished as per Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

Definitions :

Foreign Matter.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken.—Broken shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourth of a whole kernel. The pieces, smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernels are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 4.0, 6.0, 8.0 and 10.0 percent for grades I, II, III and IV respectively.

Admixture.—Presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture.

Damaged and Discoloured.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of the damaged grains shall not exceed 5.0 percent for grades III and IV.

Chalky.—Grain at least half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

Immature and Green.—Grains that are not properly developed or are green in colour.

SCHEDULE VI

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Raw Handpounded Medium Rice*

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics				General Characteristics.
	(Maximum Limit of Tolerance)				
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Broken, (% by wt.)	Admixture, (% by wt.)	Damaged and Discoloured, Chalky, Green and Immature, (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	0.5	15.0	6.0	2.0	Raw Handpounded Medium Rice shall :— (a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L; (b) have uniform size, shape and colour; (c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule; (d) be in sound merchantable condition; and (e) not have moisture exceeding 14 per cent.
II	1.0	25.0	12.0	3.0	
III	1.5	35.0	18.0	5.0	
IV	3.0	50.0	25.0	9.0	

Definitions :—

Foreign Matter.—It includes dust, stone, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken.—Broken shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three fourth, of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 2.0, 3.0, 4.0 and 4.0 percent for grades I, II, III, and IV respectively.

Admixture.—Presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture. The proportion of red kernels shall not exceed 2.0, 4.0, and 6.0 per cent for grades I, II, and III respectively.

Red kernels.—Kernels, whole or broken, which have 25% or more of their surface coated with red bran.

Damaged and Discoloured.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged grains shall not exceed 5.0 percent for Grade IV.

Chalky.—Grains atleast half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

Immature and Green.—Grains that are not properly developed or are green in colour.

SCHEDULE VII

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Raw Hand pounded Common (Coarse) Rice

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum Limit of Tolerance)				General Characteristics.
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Broken, (% by wt.)	Admixture of Red Grains in white (% by wt.)	Damaged and Discoloured, Chalky, Immature and green (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	1.0	24.0	5.0	3.0	Raw Hand Pounded Common (Coarse) Rice shall :—
II	1.5	35.0	10.0	5.0	
III	2.0	44.0	15.0	7.0	(a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L;
IV	3.0	64.0	25.0	10.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour;
					(c) be sweet, hard, clean, whole, some and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule ;
					(d) be in sound merchantable condition; and
					(e) not have moisture exceeding 14 percent.

Definitions :

Foreign Matter.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken.—Broken shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourths of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportions of fragments shall not exceed 5.0, 6.0, 8.0 and 11.0 percent for grades I, II, III and IV respectively.

Admixture.—Not applicable in case of red grained varieties.

Damaged and Discoloured.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged shall not exceed 5.0 percent for grades III & IV.

Immature and Green.—Grains that are not properly developed or are green in colour.

Chalky.—Grains at least half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

SCHEDULE VIII

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Par-boiled Milled Superfine Rice and Par-boiled Milled Fine Rice

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum Limit of Tolerance)				General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Broken, (% by wt.)	Admixture, (% by wt.)	Damaged and Discoloured, (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	0.2	3.0	5.0	0.25	Parboiled milled superfine rice and parboiled milled fine rice shall:— (a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L.; (b) have uniform size, shape and colour; (c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration admixture of deleterious substance and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule; (d) be in sound merchantable condition; (e) not have moisture exceeding 15 percent; and (f) be polished as per Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.
II	0.5	7.0	10.0	0.50	
III	1.0	12.0	15.0	1.00	
IV	2.0	20.0	25.0	4.00	

Definitions :

Foreign Matter :—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken :—Broken shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourths of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 percent for grades, I, II and III respectively.

Admixture :—The presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture. The admixture of common rice shall not exceed 50 percent of the total admixture within the limits prescribed. The proportion of red kernels shall not exceed 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 and 6.0 percent for grades I, II, III and IV respectively.

Red Kernels :—Kernels, whole or broken, which have 25% or more of their surface coated with red bran.

Damaged and Discoloured :—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damaged and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

SCHEDULE IX

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of parboiled Milled Medium Rice

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum Limit of Tolerance)				General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter (% by wt.)	Broken, (% by wt.)	Damaged & Discoloured, (% by wt.)	Admixture, (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	0.3	7.0	2.0	5.0	Parboiled milled medium rice shall:—
II	0.7	15.0	3.0	10.0	(a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L. ;
III	1.2	20.0	5.0	15.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour.
IV	2.0	30.0	10.0	30.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule ; (d) be in sound merchantable condition; (e) not have moisture exceeding 15 percent ; and (f) be polished as per Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

Definitions :—

Foreign Matter :—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken:—Broken shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourth of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 percent for grades, I, II and III respectively.

Damaged and Discoloured:—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged shall not exceed 5.0 percent for grade IV.

Admixture:—The presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture. The proportion of red kernels shall not exceed 2.0 and 3.0 percent for grades I and II respectively.

Red Kernels:—Kernels, whole or broken, which have 25% or more of their surface coated with bran.

SCHEDULE X

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of parboiled Milled Common (Coarse) Rice

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum Limit of Tolerance)				General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Brokens, (% by wt.)	Admixture of Red Grain in White, (% by wt.)	Damaged and Discoloured (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	0.5	10.0	5.0	3.0	Parboiled milled common rice shall:—
II	1.0	20.0	10.0	5.0	(a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L.;
III	1.5	30.0	15.0	7.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour;
IV	3.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, whole and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule;
					(d) be in sound merchantable condition;
					(e) not have moisture exceeding 15 percent; and
					(f) be polished as per Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

Definitions :

Foreign Matter :—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Brokens :—Brokens shall include pieces of kernel, which are less than three-fourths of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Damaged and Discoloured :—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged grains shall not exceed 5.0 percent for grades III and IV.

Admixture :—The presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture.

SCHEDULE XI

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Parboiled Handpounded Medium Rice

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum Limit of Tolerance)				General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Broken, (% by wt.)	Admixture, (% by wt.)	Damaged and Discoloured, (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	0.3	5.5	6.0	2.0	Parboiled Handpounded medium rice shall :—
II	0.7	9.5	12.0	3.0	(a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L.;
III	1.2	14.5	18.0	5.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour;
IV	2.0	22.5	30.0	9.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule; (d) be in sound merchantable condition; and (e) shall not have moisture exceeding 15 percent.

Definitions :

Foreign Matter:—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken:—Shall include pieces of kernels which are less than three-fourths of the whole kernels. The pieces smaller than one fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Admixture:—The presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture. The proportion of red kernels shall not exceed 2.0, 4.0 and 6.0 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Red Kernels:—Kernels, whole or broken, which have 25% or more of their surface coated with red bran.

Damaged and Discoloured:—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damage shall not exceed 5.0 percent for grade IV.

SCHEDULE XII

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Parboiled Handpounded Common (Coarse)
Rice

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum Limit of Tolerance)				General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Broken, (% by wt.)	Admixture of Red Grain in White, (% by wt.)	Damaged and discoloured, (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	0.5	12.5	5.0	3.0	Parboiled handpounded common coarse rice shall :—
II	1.0	22.5	10.0	5.0	(a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L ;
III	1.5	32.5	15.0	7.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour ;
IV	3.0	42.5	25.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule ;
					(d) be in sound merchantable conditions; and
					(e) not have moisture exceeding 15 percent.

Definitions :

Foreign Matter :—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaffs, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken :—Shall include pieces of kernel, which are less than three-fourths of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel, are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Damaged and Discoloured :—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage or discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged grains shall not exceed 5.0 percent for grades III and IV.

SCHEDULE XIII

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Fine Broken Rice

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum Limit of Tolerance)			General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Brokens, (% by wt.)	Damaged & Discoloured Chalky,* (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5
I	2.0	Not less than 80	5.0	Fine broken shall : —
II]	4.0	Not less than 60	10.0	(a) be the pieces of Kernels of scented varieties of rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) L. ;
III	4.0	Less than 60	15.0	(b) have uniform colour; (c) be scented, sweet, dry, hard, clean and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule ; (d) be in sound merchantable condition; and (e) not have moisture exceeding 14 and 15 per cent for raw and parboiled varieties respectively.

*In which damaged grains will not exceed 3, 5 and 5 per cents for grades, I, II and III respectively.

Definitions :

Foreign Matter :—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Brokens :—Pieces of Kernel which are less than three-fourths but more than one-fourth of the whole kernel.

Fragments :—Pieces or Kernels which are less than one-fourth of the whole kernel.

Damaged and Discoloured :—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Chalky :—Grains at least half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

SCHEDULE XIV

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Common Broken Rice

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum Limit of Tolerance)			General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Broken, (% by wt.)	Damaged & Discoloured & Chalky,* (% by wt.)	
1	2	3	4	5
I	3.0	Not less than 80	5.0	Common broken rice shall :—
II	4.0	Not less than 60	10.0	(a) be the pieces of Kernels of the non-scented varieties of rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.);
III	4.0	Less than 60	15.0	(b) have uniform colour; (c) be sweet, dry hard, clean and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule ; (d) be in sound merchantable condition; and (e) not have moisture exceeding 14 and 15 per cent for raw and parboiled varieties of rice respectively.

*in which damaged grains will not exceed by 3, 5 and 5 per cents for grades I, II and III respectively.

Definitions :

Foreign Matter :—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken :—Pieces of kernal which are less than three-fourths but more than one-fourth of the whole kernel.

Fragments :—Pieces of kernels which are less than one-fourth of the whole kernel.

Damaged and Discoloured :—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Chalky :—Grain at least half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

SCHEDULE XV

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of wheat

Grade designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum Limits of Tolerance)							General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Other Food Grains (% by wt.)	Other Wheats, (% by wt.)	Damaged Grains, (% by wt.)	Slightly Damaged Grains, (% by wt.)	Immature, Shrivelled, and Broken Grains, (% by wt.)	Weevilled Grains (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	1.5	1.6	5.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	(a) Wheat shall be the dried grains of <i>Triticum vulgare</i> and <i>Triticum durum</i> Desf,
II	2.5	3.0	15.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour ;
III	3.5	6.0	20.0	4.0	6.0	10.0	6.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule ;
IV	4.0	8.0	over 20.0	5.0	10.0	over 10.0	10.0	(d) be in sound merchantable conditions ; and (e) not have moisture exceeding 12 percent.

Definitions :

Foreign matter.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.

Other Food Grains.—Edible foodgrains other than gram.

Other Wheats.—For this purpose wheat would be divided into two classes — (1) Durum or Macaroni wheat and (2) Vulgare or common wheat. Durum again would be sub-divided into two colour groups—(1) amber and (2) red ; and Vulgare would be sub-divided into three colour groups—(i) white (ii) amber and (iii) red.

Damaged Grains. —Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damaged and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Slightly Damaged Grains. —Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damaged and discolouration not materially affecting the quality

Immature, Shrivelled & Broken Grains. —Immature and shrivelled grains are those that are not properly developed. Broken grains are pieces of whole grains.

Weevilled Grains. —Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

N.B., —Grades I and II should be free from living insect infestation.

SCHEDULE XVI

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Kabuli Gram*

Grade designation	Special Characteristics								General Characteristics
	(Maximum Limits of Tolerance)								
	Foreign Matter (% by wt.)	Other Food Grains (% by wt.)	Damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Non-Food Grains (% by wt.)	Slightly Damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Immature & Shrivelled Grains (% by wt.)	Admixture of Other Varieties (% by wt.)	Weevilled Grains (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	Kabuli Gram Shall :—
II	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	(a) be the dried mature grain (<i>Cicer-arietinum</i> L.);
III	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	5.0	7.0	10.0	6.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour (white);
V	4.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean wholesome and free from moulds, weevil, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances, all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule;
									(d) be in sound merchantable condition ; and
									(e) not have moisture exceeding 12 per cent.

Definitions :—**Foreign Matter** :—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.**Other Food Grains** :—Edible food grains other than Gram.**Damaged Grains** :—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Non-Food Grains :—Edible seeds other than foodgrains.

Slightly Damaged Grains :—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage & discoloration not materially affecting the quality.

Immature & Shrivelled Grains :—Grains that are not properly developed.

Admixture of Other Varieties :—Admixture of other varieties of Gram.

Weevilled Grains :—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE xvii

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Deshi Gram*

Grade designation	Special Characteristics							General Characteristics
	(Maximum Limit of Tolerance)							
	Foreign Matter (% by wt.)	Other Food Grains (% by wt.)	Damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Non-Food Grains (% by wt.)	Slightly Damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Immature & Shrivelled Grains (% by wt.)	Weevilled Grains (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	Desi Gram shall:— (a) be the dried mature grains of (<i>Cicer-arietinum</i> L.) ; (b) have uniform size, shape and colour (yellow/brown); (c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolourations, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule; (d) be in sound merchantable condition ; and (e) not have moisture exceeding 12 per cent.
II	2.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	
III	4.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	
IV	4.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	

Definitions :—

Foreign Matter :—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds

Damaged Grains :—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Non-Food Grains :—Edible seeds other than foodgrains.

Slightly Damaged Grains :—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.

Immature & Shrivelled Grains :—Grains that are not properly developed.

Weevilled Grains :—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE XVIII

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Rabi Jowar

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics							General Characteristics
	(Maximum Limit of Tolerance)							
	Foreign Matter (% by wt.)	Other Food Grains (% by wt.)	Non-Food Grains (% by wt.)	Damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Slightly damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Immature & Shrivelled Grains (% by wt.)	Weevilled Grains (% by wt.)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9
I	0.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	Rabi Jowar shall :—
II	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	(a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> pers raised in the Rabi season ;
III	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	2.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour ;
IV	4.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	8.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell , discolourations, admixtures of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule ;
								(d) be in sound merchantable condition ; and
								(e) not have moisture exceeding 12 percent.

*Definitions :—**Foreign Matter* :—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.*Other Food Grains* :—Edible Food grains other than Rabi Jowar.*Non-Food Grains* :—Edible seeds other than foodgrains.*Damaged Grains* :—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discoloration materially affecting the quality.*Slightly Damaged* :—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discoloration not materially affecting the quality.*Immature and Shrivelled Grains* :—Grains that are not properly developed.*Weevilled Grains* :—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE XIX

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Kharif Jowar

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics							General Characteristics
	(Maximum Limit of Tolerance)							
	Foreign Matter (% by wt.)	Other Food Grains (% by wt.)	Non-Food Grains (% by wt.)	Damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Slightly Damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Immature & Shrivelled Grains (% by wt.)	Weevilled Grains (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	Kharif Jowar shall :—
II	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	(a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> Pers raised in the Kharif season;
III	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour;
IV	4.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, whole-some and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule ;
								(d) be in sound merchantable condition ; and
								(e) not have moisture exceeding 12 percent.

Definitions :—*Foreign Matter* :— It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non edible seeds.*Other Food Grains* :—Edible food grains other than Kharif Jowar.*Non-Food Grains* :—Edible seeds other than foodgrains.*Damaged Grain* :—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.*Slightly Damaged Grains* :—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.*Immature & Shrivelled Grains* :—Grains that are not properly developed.*Weevilled Grains* :—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE XX
(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Maize

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics							General Characteristics
	(Maximum Limit of Tolerance)							
	Foreign Matter (% by wt.)	Other Food Grains (% by wt.)	Admixture of different Varieties (% by wt.)	Damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Slightly Damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Immature and Shrivelled Grains (% by wt.)	Weevilled Grains (% by wt.)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9
I	1.5	1.0	10.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	Maize shall :—
II	2.5	2.0	15.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	(a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Zea mays</i> L. ;
III	4.0	4.0	20.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour ;
IV	4.0	5.0	20.0	5.0	8.0	6.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevil, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule ; (d) be in sound merchantable condition ; and (e) not have moisture exceeding 12 percent.

Definitions :

Foreign Matter :—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.

Other Food Grains :—Edible food grains other than Maize.

Damaged Grains :—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Slightly Damaged Grains :—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.

Immature and Shrivelled Grains :—Grains that are not properly developed.

Weevilled Grains :—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevils or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE XXI

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Barley

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics							General Characteristics
	(Maximum Limit of Tolerance)							
	Foreign Matter (% by wt.)	Other Food Grains (other than Wheat) (% by wt.)	Non-Food Grains (% by wt.)	Damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Slightly Damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Immature and Shrivelled Grains (% by wt.)	Weevilled Grains (% by wt.)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	1.5	2.0	0.5	1.0	3.0	2.0	0.5	Barley shall :
II	2.5	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	(a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. ;
III	3.5	4.0	1.5	3.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour ;
IV	4.0	6.0	2.0	5.0	10.0 over	6.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule;
								(d) be in sound merchantable condition ; and
								(e) not have moisture exceeding 12 percent.

Definitions :**Foreign Matter** :—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.**Other Food Grains** :—Edible food grains other than Barley and Wheat.**Non-Food Grains** :—Edible seeds other than food grains.**Damaged Grains** :—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.**Slightly Damaged Grains** :—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.**Immature and Shrivelled Grains** :—Grains that are not properly developed.**Weevilled Grains** :—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevils or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE XXII
(See rules 3 and 4)
Grade designations and definition of quality of Ragi

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics						General Characteristics
	(Maximum Limit of Tolerance)						
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Other food Grains, (% by wt.)	Damaged Grains, (% by wt.)	Slightly Damaged Grains, (% by wt.)	Immature & Shrivelled Grains, (% by wt.)	Webs, (% by wt.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	Ragi shall :
II	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	0.2	(a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Eleusine coracana</i> Gaertn ;
III	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	0.3	(b) have uniform size, shape and colours;
IV	4.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	0.5	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils obnoxious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule;
							(d) be in sound merchantable conditions; and
							(e) not have moisture exceeding 12 percent.

Definitions :

Foreign Matter :—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, earth, chaff, stem, or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.

Other Food Grains :—Edible food grains other than Ragi.

Damaged Grains :—Grains that are internally damaged or discolour, damaged and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Slightly Damaged Grains :—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.

Immature and Shrivelled Grains :—Grains that are not properly developed.

SCHEDULE XXIII

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Bajra

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics							General Characteristics
	(Maximum Limit of Tolerance)							
	Foreign Matter, (% by wt.)	Other Food Grains, (% by wt.)	Non-Food Grains, (% by wt.)	Damaged Grains (% by wt.)	Slightly Damaged Grains, (% by wt.)	Immature & Shrivelled Grains, (% by wt.)	Webs, (% by wt.)	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.1	Bajra shall :
II	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	0.2	(a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Pennisetum-typhoides</i> (Staff and Hubbard) ;
III	4.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	8.0	0.3	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour;
IV	4.0	8.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	12.0	0.5	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule ;
								(d) be in sound merchantable condition; and
								(e) not have moisture exceeding 12 percent.

Definitions :**Foreign Matter** :—It includes, dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or ,traw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.**Other Food Grains** :—Edible food grains other than Bajra.**Non-Food Grains** :—Edible seeds other than food grains.**Damaged Grains** :—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damaged and discolouration materially affecting the quality.**Slightly Damaged Grains** :—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damaged and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.**Immature and Shrivelled Grains** :—Grains that are not properly developed.

[No. F. 15-27/65-AM]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 7th June 1966

S.O. 1798.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) No. S. No. 836, dated the 10th March, 1966, published on pages 786-787 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(ii), dated the March 19, 1966, at page 787—

1. in the 4th line, for "MS Grades", read "MSF Grades";
2. in the 5th line, for "ST Grades", read "SF Grades";
3. in the 7th line, for "word" read "words".

[F. No. 15-6/66-AM.]

SANTOKH SINGH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(Indian Standard Institution)

New Delhi the 8th June, 1966

S.O. 1799.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as subsequently amended, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that eighteen licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been granted authorizing the licences to use the Standard Mark.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard	
		From	To				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	CM/L-1258 5-5-1966.	7-5-66	6-5-67	M/s. Geep Flashlight Industries Ltd., 28, South Road, Allahabad (U.P.).	Flashlights Brand 'VIDOR'	IS: 2083-1962	Specification for flashlights.
2	CM/L-1259 13-5-1966.	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Woodcrafts Assam, Mariani (Assam) having their office at India Exchange, Calcutta-1.	Plywood for general purposes BWR grade Brand—'AEROPLY'	IS: 303-1960	Specification for plywood for general purposes (<i>revised</i>).
3	CM/L-1260 20-5-1966.	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Hyderabad Usha Works, Balanagar, P. O. Bowenpally, Secunderabad-11.	Small AC and universal electric motors, universal Type, with Class 'A' insulation, 1/20 HP only.	IS: 996-1959	Specification for small AC and universal electric motors with Class 'A' insulation.
4	CM/L-1261 20-5-1966.	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., Electrode Factory, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Madras having their Registered Office at 48/1, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta-27.	Covered Electrodes for Metal Arc welding of mild steel, normal penetration type Brand—'Ferrospeed'.	IS: 814-1963	Specification for covered electrodes for metal arc welding of mild steel (<i>revised</i>).
5	CM/L-1262 20-5-1966.	1-6-66	31-5-66	M/s. Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur.	Aldrin dusting powders Brand—'VEGFRO'.	IS: 1308-1958	Specification for aldrin dusting powders.
6	CM/L-1263 23-5-1966.	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Bengal Tar Products, P.O. Prodhan Khunta, Dhanbad (Bihar) having their office at 73-Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.	Aldrin dusting powder . . .	IS: 1308-1958	Specification for aldrin dusting powders.

7	CM/L-1264 23-5-1966	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s Hooseini Metal Rolling Mill Private Ltd., Tamhawala Properties, Reay Road, Bombay-10.	Lead sheet for use in chemical industry.	IS:405-1961 Specification for lead sheet (<i>revised</i>).
8	CM/L-1265 24-5-1966	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd., Gaur (Punjab) having their Registered Office at 14-15/F Connaught Place, New Delhi.	Mild steel tubes	IS: 1239-1964 Specification for mild steel tubes and tubulars (<i>revised</i>).
9	CM/L-1266 25-5-1966	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s D. Ishwarlal & Company, 362, V. P. Road, Congress House Lane, Bombay-4.	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy utensils Grade SIC Brand—'AEROPLANE'.	IS: 21-1959 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy for utensils (<i>second revision</i>).
	CM/L-1267 7-5-1966	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s Woodcrafts Assam, Mariani (Assam) having their office at India Exchange, Calcutta-1.	Veneered decorative plywood Brand 'AEROPLY'.	IS: 1328-1958 Specification for veneered decorative plywood.
	1/L-1268 -1966	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s Woodcrafts Assam, Mariani (Assam) having their office at India Exchange, Calcutta-1.	Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) Brand—AEROPLY.	IS: 2202-1962 Specification for flush door shutters (solid core type).
	1269 56	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s Naveen Industries, 1651-52 Lal Kuan, Delhi and 2272 Gali Mir Madari Farash Khana, Delhi having their office at 2272 Gali Mir Madari Farash Khana, Delhi.	Plastic water-closet seats and covers Brand 'Duroshine'.	IS: 2548-1963 Specification for plastic water-closet seats and covers.
		1-6-66	15-6-67	M/s Bombay Conductors & Electricals Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 175/4, Village Ghodasar, near Jasodanagar, Ahmedabad.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes Brand 'BCE'	IS: 298-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (<i>revised</i>).
		1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s E.I.D. Parry Limited, Ranipet, N. A. District (Madras State) having their office at Dare House, Post Box No. 12, Madras-1.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS: 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
		1-6-66	15-6-67	M/s Kisan Chemicals, 127, Industrial Area, Chandigarh.	Dieldrin emulsifiable concentrates.	IS: 1054-1962 Specification for dieldrin emulsifiable concentrates (<i>revised</i>).
			15-6-67	M/s Kisan Chemicals, 127, Industrial Area, Chandigarh.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates.	IS:1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CM/L-1273 31-5-1966	CM/L-1274 31-5-1966	16-6-66	15-6-67	M/s Sur Iron & Steel Co. Pvt. Ltd., 15 Convent Road, Calcutta-14.	Welding transformers of 250 and 350 amperes continuous maximum hand welding current single operator type Brand 'INDARC'.	IS: 1851 (Part I)-1961 Specification for arc welding transformers single operator type.
CM/L-1272 31-5-1966	CM/L-1275 31-5-1966	16-6-66	15-6-67	M/s Mysore Insecticides Company (Andhra), Tadepalli, Guntur Dist. having their office at 18/257 Pachava Papiah Street, Gandhinagar, Vijayavada-3 (A.P.).	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates.	IS: 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.

[No. MD/33:16]

S.O. 1800—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that fifty-four licences particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been renewed.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Articles Covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard(s)
		From	To			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	CM/L-10 11-6-1956	1-6-66	15-6-69	M/s. Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd., Crown Aluminium Works, 26, Parel Tank Road, Bom- bay-12.	Wrought aluminium and alu- minium alloy utensils	IS : 21-1959 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys for utensils (<i>second revision</i>).
2	CM/L-27 20-5-1957	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd., EMC Gardens, 136, Jessore Road, Calcutta-28.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes	IS : 398-1961 Specification for hard- drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (<i>revised</i>).
3	CM/L-66 7-2-1958	1-6-66	30-11-66	M/s. Woodcrafts Assam, Prop. Jayshree Tea & Industries Ltd., P.O. Mariani, Distt. Sibsagar, Assam.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for ply- wood tea-chests (<i>revised</i>).
4	CM/L-80 24-4-1958	1-5-66	30-4-67	M/s. Das & Co., 32, Chaulpatty Road, Calcutta-10.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for ply- wood tea-chests (<i>revised</i>).
5	CM/L-82 24-4-1958	1-5-66	30-4-67	M/s. Dhubri Plywood Factory, Ramkrishna Mission Road, Dhubri, Distt. Goalpara, Assam.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for ply- wood tea-chests (<i>revised</i>).
6	CM/L-87 22-5-1958	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Bagdogra Plywood Fac- tory, P.O. Bagdogra, Distt. Darjeeling, West Bengal.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for ply- wood tea-chests (<i>revised</i>).
7	CM/L-88 22-5-1958	2-5-66	31-5-69	M/s. Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd., Industrial Area, New Township, Faridabad (Punjab).	Aluminium conductors steel reinforced and all aluminium conductors.	IS : 398-1961 Specification for hard- drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conduc- tors for overhead power trans- mission purposes (<i>revised</i>).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
8	CM/L-124 21-5-1959	1-6-66	31-5-67	The Western India Plywood Ltd., P.O. Baliapatam, Cannanore Distt., Kerala State.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for plywood tea-chests (<i>revised</i>).
9	CM/L-188 27-4-1960	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Bharat Starch & Chemicals Ltd., P.O. Yamuna Nagar, (Rly. Station Jagadbari), Distt. Ambala.	(i) Maize starch for use in the cotton textile industry (ii) Edible maize starch (corn flour)	(i) IS : 1184-1957 Specification for maize starch for use in the cotton textile industry. (ii) IS : 1005-1957 Specification for edible maize starch (corn flour).
10	CM/L-189 27-4-1960	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Gautam Electric Motors Pvt. Ltd., 42, Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi-19.	Three phase induction motors from 1 hp to 25 hp with class 'A' and 'E' insulation.	IS : 325-1961 Specification for three phase induction-motors (<i>second revision</i>).
11	CM/L-190 25-5-1960	1-6-66	31-5-67	The Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co. Ltd., P.O. Clutterbuck- ganj, Bareilly (U.P.).	Rosin (gum rosin)	IS:553-1955 Specification for rosin (gum rosin).
12	CM/L-232 17-10-1960	1-5-66	31-10-66	M/s. Assam Plywood Products, Rehabari, Dibrugarh P.O., Assam.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for plywood tea-chests (<i>revised</i>).
13	CM/L-268 30-1-1961	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. All India Medical Corpn. Mulji Jetha Building, 185, Princess Street, Bombay-2.	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates	IS : 562-1958 Specification for BHC water dispersible powder con- centrates.
14	CM/L-292 28-4-1961	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd., Burmah-Shell House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.	Aldrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1307-1958 Specification for Aldrin emulsifiable concentrates.
15	CM/L-293 28-4-1961	15-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd., Burmah-Shell House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
16	CM/L-295 28-4-1961	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Pvt. Ltd., 38-A, Sayani Road, Bombay-28.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates
17	CM/L-296 28-4-1961	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Udyogamandal P.O., Alwaye (Kerala State).	Trisodium phosphate, technical Dodecahydrate grade.	IS : 573-1964 Specification for trisodium phosphate, technical (<i>revised</i>).

18	CM/L-298 28-4-1961	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Sri Shanmuga Metal Works, Sangiliyandavarapuram, Tiruchirappalli.	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy utensils	IS:21-1957 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys for utensils (<i>second revision</i>)
19	CM/L-299 28-4-1961	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. J. B. Mangharam & Co., P.O. Residency, Gwalior.	Biscuits (excluding wafer biscuits) of the following varieties: Honey Glen, Glucose, Ginger Nuts, Arrowroot, Petit Beurre, Nice, Vanilla Cream, Energy Food, Rusberry Cream, Salto, Custard Cream, Royal Cream, Bourbon, Snaco, Banana Cream and Cocktail Sandwich	IS:1011-1957 Specification for biscuits (excluding wafer biscuits)
20	CM/L-300 28-4-1961	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. New Digvijaysinghji Tin Factory, Grain Market, Jamnagar.	18-litre square tins	IS:916-1958 Specification for 18-litre square tins.
21	CM/L-301 17-5-1961	16-5-66	15-8-66	M/s. National Saw & Plywood Works, Makum Road, Tinsukia, Assam.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS-10-1953 Specification for plywood tea-chests (<i>revised</i>)
22	CM/L-385 14-2-1962	16-5-66	15-8-66	M/s. Assam Saw Mills & Timber Co. Ltd., 'Jalan House', 62, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta-19 (Factory at Nawsai NEFA, Assam).	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS-10-1953 Specification for plywood tea-chests (<i>revised</i>)
23	CM/L-386 5-3-1962	16-3-66	15-3-67	The Indian Yeast Co. Ltd., Bhadrakali, Konnagar, West Bengal having their office at 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta-1	Baker's yeast, dried	IS:1320-1958 Specification for baker's yeast.
24	CM/L-408 27-4-1962	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Eesh Works, C/52, Shivaji Park, Rohtak Road, Delhi.	Ink, drawing, waterproof, black	IS:789-1955 Specification for ink, drawing, waterproof, black
25	CM/L-410 30-4-1962	16-5-56	15-5-67	M/s. Racee Industries Pvt. Ltd., 12-A, Agra Road, Vikhroli, Bombay-79 having their registered office at Shreeji Bhuvan Lohar Street, Bombay-2.	Oil pressure lanterns of size 3 B with rated luminous intensity of 350 cd.	IS:1384-1964 Specification for oil pressure lanterns (<i>revised</i>)
26	CM/L-411 30-4-1962	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Mysore Insecticides Co. Pvt. Ltd., 18, Vaidyanatha Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras-21 having their office at 31-A, North Beach Road, Madras-1.	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates	IS:562-1962 Specification for BHC water dispersible powder concentrates (<i>second revision</i>)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27	CM/L-412 30-4-1962	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Electrosteel Castings Ltd., P.O. Suckchar, Dist. 24- Parganas, (West Bengal)	Centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage	IS:1536-1960 Specification for centrifugally cast (spun) iron pres- sure pipes for water, gas and sewage
28	CM/L-413 5-5-1962	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Devidayal Cable Indus- tries Pvt. Ltd., Pok hram Rd., Majiwada Village, Thana (Maharashtra State) having their office at Gupta Mills Estate, Darukhana, Bombay-10	Rubber insulated cables (a) VIR Cables Type for Fixed Wiring (i) TRS (tough rubber sheathed) (ii) Braided and compounded (iii) Weatherproof (iv) Flame retarding (v) Weatherproof (b) VIR Flexible Cables (vi) Welding cables (c) VIR Flexible Cords (vii) TRS (tough rubber sheathed) Glass milk bottles	Voltage Grade Conductor 250/440 and 650/1100 volts 250/440 and 650/1100 volts 250/440 volts 250/440 and 250/1100 volts 650/1100 volts .. 250/440 volts IS:1392-1959 Specification for glass milk bottles Copper or Aluminium Aluminium only Copper only Copper only
29	CM/L-420 30-5-1962	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Hindustan National Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd., Guru Garden Road, Rishra, Dist. Hooghly having their office at 2, Welles- ley Place, Calcutta-1.	Bicycle chains	IS:627-1961 Specification for bicycle chains (revised)
30	CM/L-488 26-12-1962	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Hindustan Chains Pvt. Ltd., G.T. Road, P.O. Pasonda, Ghaziabad.	12.5 and 15 litres capacity flush- ing cisterns, bell type, for water closets and urinals Brand—JMPCO BHARAT	IS:774-1964 Specification for flush- ing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (second revision)
31	CM/L-529 19-4-1963	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Jaipur Maize Products Co., Jaipur West, Jaipur having their Head Office at Gehlot Bhavan, New Colony, Jaipur.	Flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless si- phonic type), high level only	IS:774-1964 Specification for flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (second revision)
32	CM/L-530 29-4-1963	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. J.B. Norton & Sons Ltd., 50, Debendra Chandra Dey Road, Calcutta-15 having their registered office at Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta-1.		

33	CM/L-532 30-4-63	1-6-66	31-8-68	M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela Steel Project, (Orissa) having their registered office at P.O. Himoo, Ranchi.	Structural steel (fusion welding quality).	IS:2062-1962 Specification for structural steel (fusion welding quality).
34	CM/L-535 30-4-1963	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Power Cables Pvt. Ltd., Vithalwadi (Maharashtra State).	PV Cables only with aluminium conductors (250 and 650 volts grade).	(i) IS:694 (Part I)—1964 Specification for PVC insulated cables (for voltages up to 1100 volts) with copper conductors (<i>revised</i>). (ii) IS:694 (Part II)—1964 Specification for PVC insulated cables (for voltages up to 1100 volts) with aluminium conductors—(<i>revised</i>)
35	CM/L-536 6-5-1963	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Tata Fison Industries Ltd., Pandit Motilal Nehru Road, Jamuna Kinara, Agra.	DDT emulsifiable concentrate	IS:633-1956 Specification for DDT emulsifiable concentrates.
36	CM/L-545 5-6-1963	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Assam Veneer & Saw Mills, P.O. Ledo, Distt. Lakhimpur, Upper Assam.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS:10-1953 Specification for plywood tea-chests (<i>revised</i>).
37	CM/L-546 5-6-1963	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Varat Timber Assam Pvt. Ltd., Makum Road Tinsukia, Assam having their head office at 67-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS:10-1953 Specification for plywood tea-chests (<i>revised</i>).
38	CM/L-619 10-1-1964	1-6-66	31-5-67	The Indian Tube Co. (1953) Ltd., Jamshedpur, Bihar having their registered office at 41, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16.	Mild steel tubes and tubulars	IS:1239-1964 Specification for mild steel tubes and tubulars.
39	CM/L-652 28-4-1964	1-6-66	31-5-67	The Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd., Plot No. 66-A, Industrial Area, Faridabad Township (Punjab) having their office at N-75 Bombay Life Bldg., Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	Ink, duplicating all weather, black for rotary type machines.	IS:1222-1957 Specification for ink, duplicating all weather, black for rotary type machines.
40	CM/L-653 28-4-1964	1-6-66	31-5-57	M/s. Anand Water Meter Mfg. Co. Palluruthy Industrial Area, Cochin-5 having their office at Post Box No. 77, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Egnakulam-1.	Water meters (domestic type)	IS-779-1965 Specification for water meters (domestic type) (<i>second revision</i>).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
41	CM/L-656 29-4-1964	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Tensile Steel Ltd., Hira- baug, Vishwamitri Road, Baroda.	Plain hard-drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete.	IS:1785-1961 Specification for plain hard drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete
42	CM/L-657 29-4-1964	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Croplife Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., 2/4, Central Park, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32 having their office at 27, Bentinck Street, Calcutta-1.	BHC emulsifiable concentrates	IS:632-1958 Specification for BHC emulsifiable concentrates (revised)
43	CM/L-658 29-4-1964	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Annapurna Pulverising Mills, Industrial Estate, Eluru, W.G. Distt. (A.P.)	DDT water dispersible powder concentrates.	IS:565-1961 Specification for DDT water dispersible powder con- centrates (revised).
44	CM/L-677 14-5-1964	1-6-66	31-8-68	M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela Steel Plant, Rour- kela (Orissa) having their registered office at P.O. Hinoo, Ranchi.	Structural steel (ordinary quality).	IS:1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).
45	CM/L-1014 25-2-1965	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Indiah Malleable Castings Ltd., P.O. Domchanch, Distt. Hazaribagh (Bihar) having their office at 4, Loyds Range, Calcutta-1.	Bicycle front fork.	IS:2061-1962 Specification for bicycle front forks.
46	CM/L-1049 31-3-1965	1-5-66	30-4-67	M/s. Jindal (India) Pvt. Ltd., 4, Dhramtala Road, P.O. Belurmath, Distt. Howrah (West Bengal) having their office at 161-1, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta-7.	Mild steel tubulars and sockets	IS:1239-1964 Specification for mild steel tubes and tubulars (revised).
47	CM/L-1052 15-4-1965	16-4-66	15-4-67	M/s. J. K. Steel Ltd., Rishra, Distt. Hooghly (W. Bengal) having their office at 18, Rabindra Sarani, Calcutta-1.	Hot rolled steel strips (baling)	IS:1029-1956 Specification for Hot rolled steel strips (baling).
48	CM/L-1056 21-4-1965	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. India Supplies Engg. Works Ltd., 84/22, Fazal Ganj, Kanpur having office at Behari Niwas, Kanpur.	Three-phase induction motors up to 15 hp only.	IS:325-1961 Specification for three-phase induction motors (second revision).
49	CM/L-1057 22-4-1965	16-5-66	15-5-67	M/s. Lucky Acid & Chemical Works, 32/2, Murari Pukur Road, Calcutta-4.	Sulphuric acid analytical reagent grade.	IS:266-1961 Specification for sulphuric acid (revised).

50	CM/L-1062 29-4-1965	1-5-66	31-5-67	M/s. Nireka Engg. & Co., 29, The Mall, Dum Dum, Calcutta-28.	Small a.c. electric motors with class 'A' insulation single phase, capacitor start	IS:996-1959 Specification for small ac and universal electric motors with class 'A' insulation.
51	CM/L-1063 29-4-1965	16-5-66	15-5-67	The Omega Insulated Cable Co. (India) Ltd., Plot No. 16 & 17, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Madras-53 having their office at 122/2 Mount Road, Madras-6	<p style="text-align: center;">Type VIR Cables for Fixed Wiring</p> <p>(i) Braided and com- pounded, 250/440 volts</p> <p>(ii) Braided and com- pounded 650/1100 volts</p> <p>(iii) Weatherproof 250/440 & 650/1100 volts</p> <p>(iv) Tough rubber shea- thed 650/1100 volts</p>	<p>(i) IS:434 (Part I) 1964 Specifica- tion for rubber insulated cables with copper conductors (revised)</p> <p>(ii) IS:434 (Part II)-1964 Specifica- tion for rubber insulated cables with aluminium conductors (revised)</p>
52	CM/L-1064 30-4-1965	16-5-66	15-5-67	The Plant Protection Products Pvt. Ltd., Kodavallur (S. Rly.) Nellore Distt., having their Office at 5/355 Stonehousepet, Nellore-2	BHC dusting powders	IS:561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (second revision)
53	CM/L-1065 13-5-1965	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. Ruby Rubber Works Ltd., Rubynagar P.O. Vazhapally East, Changanacherry Kerala	Bicycle tyres	IS:2414-1963 Specification for bicycle tyres.
54	CM/L-1073 26-5-1965	1-6-66	31-5-67	M/s. R. M. Chatterjee Iron Foundry Pvt. Ltd., 63, Sitanath Bose Lane, Salkia, Howrah.	Cast iron flushing cisterns, high level 15 litres, capacity (curved siphonic and bell Type) Brand —'ALPHA'	IS-774-1964 Specification for flushing cisterns for water closets and urinal (valveless Siphonic type) (second revision)

[No. MD/33:16/A]

D. V. KARMARKAR,

Deputy Director General (Marks).

MINISTRY OF HEALTH ORDERS

New Delhi, the 7th June 1966

S.O. 1801.—Whereas the Government of India in the Ministry of Health has, by notification No. 18-13/66-MPT dated 3rd June, 1966 made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), recognised the medical qualification M. D. (Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA) for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) the Central Government hereby specifies the period of two years with effect from the date of this order or so long as Dr. Mabel Sammons Hayes who possesses the said qualification, continues to be employed with the American Peace Corps (Rural Public Health Training Centre, Naila Rajasthan) to which she is attached for the time being for the purposes of teaching, research or charitable work, whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice of the said Dr. Mabel Sammons Hayes shall be limited and continues to be enrolled as medical practitioner in accordance with the law regulating the registration of medical practitioner for the time being in force in that country.

[No.18-13/66-MPT.]

New Delhi, the 8th June 1966

S.O. 1802.—Whereas the Government of India in the Ministry of Health has, by notification No. 32-85/64-MPT dated the 19th June, 1965, made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), recognised the medical qualification "Arts Examen" (Leiden University Netherlands) for the purposes of the said Act :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) the Central Government hereby specifies the period of two years with effect from the date of this order or so long as Dr. Adriaan Hendrick Wissel who possesses the said qualification, continues to be employed with the Basal Mission Hospital, Gadag-Betgeri Distt. Dharwar to which he is attached for the time being for the purposes of teaching, research or charitable work, whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice of the said Dr. Adriaan Hendrick Wissel shall be limited, provided that during this period he continues to be enrolled as a medical practitioner in accordance with the law regulating the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in his country.

[No. F.18-20/65-MPT.]

P. C. ARORA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

CORRIGENDA

New Delhi, the 4th June 1966

S.O. 1803.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) No. F. (X)I-64/TX-19/12-III dated 28th September 1965 published under S. O. No 3212 in Section 3(ii) of Part II of the Gazette of India dated 16th October 1965 under para 2 thereof instead of 1st January, 1965 read 1st January, 1966.

[No. F(X)I-64/TX-19/12-III.]

S.O. 1804.—Please insert "की धारा 4" after "(1956 का 69वां)" in the Hindi version of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board's) Notification No. F(X)I-64/TX-19/12-III dated 28th September 1965 published under S.O. 3215 in Section 3(ii) of Part II of the Gazette of India, dated 16th October, 1965.

[No. F.(X)I-64/TX-19/12-III.]

P. C. MATHEW, Secy. Rly. Board

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**(Department of Labour and Employment)***New Delhi, the 9th June 1966*

S O. 1805.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bellampalli Division of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Bellampalli Post Office, Andhra Pradesh, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 6th June, 1966.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD**PRESENT:**

Sri Mohammad Najmuddin, M.A., B.L., Chairman, Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 27 of 1965**BETWEEN**

Workmen of the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Bellampalli.

AND

Employers of The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Bellampalli.

AWARD

The Government of India in its Ministry of Labour & Employment have, by reference No. 7/8/65-LRII dated 26th April 1965, referred this case to me for adjudication. The issue settled as per schedule annexed to the above order is this:

whether the Management of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited was justified in suspending Sri V. Thirupati Rao, Clerk, for 10 days from 6th November 1964? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled.

The workman, Thirupati Rao, filed statement of claims. Thereafter the management filed its counter.

2. The case was posted for enquiry on 17th May 1966. On that day a telegram was received from the management that the Personnel Officer was ill, and that, in any case, a compromise settlement would be filed. The case was then posted to 25th May, and again to this day the 31st May for filing compromise. A Memorandum of Compromise was received yesterday. Clause (b) therein states that the clerk, Thirupathirao, had filed petition regretting his attitude and requesting to be excused. The management had accepted the same and had agreed to pay him wages for the days he was placed under suspension from 6th November 1964. As per clause (a) it is agreed between the parties that the clerk would work in all allied duties of a clerk, including that of a shroff in the same grade. Clause (e) states that the dispute was thus settled fully and completely between the parties. It is signed by Mr. S. Narayana Reddy, General Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Collieries Mazdoor Sangh. He had signed the statement of claims. The Memorandum of Compromise is also signed by Mr. M. Shyam Mohan, Personnel Officer of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited. It is attested by two witnesses. The terms of settlement between the parties cover the issue in the dispute.

3. The Memorandum of Compromise was received yesterday by registered post under the covering letter of Mr. Shyam Mohan, the Personnel Officer. In the covering letter he requests deferring passing of the award to a future date on two grounds. The first is that he wants an opportunity to argue on the preliminary objection raised in the management's counter. The second is that a letter of apology was awaited from the concerned clerk. In paragraph 1 of the counter it is stated as a preliminary objection that this Tribunal did not have jurisdiction to entertain the dispute, but nothing is said therein why it was so. This dispute was referred to my learned predecessor from whom I took charge on 19th November 1965. By its proceedings No. 7/33/65-LRII, dated 31st January 1966 the Government of India in its Ministry of Labour & Employment was pleased to constitute an Industrial Tribunal with myself as the Presiding Officer to dispose of this case and several other cases which were referred by the Central Government to my learned predecessor. That is how I have jurisdiction to

dispose of this case. Otherwise, as I said, nothing is stated in the counter why this Tribunal is without jurisdiction. The second ground urged in the covering letter of the Personnel Officer for deferring passing of the award to a future date is that the management was awaiting a letter of apology from the concerned workman. I will say at once that it is not a valid ground for deferring making of the award. In clause (b) of the Memorandum of Compromise it is stated that in his petition which he submitted to the management Thirupathirao had regretted his attitude and had requested to be excused. It is not one of the terms of the settlement that Thirupathirao should, in addition, also submit a separate letter of apology. The apology had been tendered in the petition itself, and the same has presumably been considered satisfactory, and that should be the reason why the terms of settlement had been arrived at. As I said, the terms of settlement cover the issue in the dispute. There is no bar whatsoever to making an award in terms of the settlement.

4. In view of the dispute being settled by Memorandum of Compromise dated 13th May 1966, award is made in terms thereof, a copy whereof is annexed hereto.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Tribunal, this the 31st day of May 1966.

(Sd.) M. NAJMUDDIN,
Industrial Tribunal.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD.
I.D. No. 27 of 1965

Workmen represented by the Andhra Pradesh Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

Versus

Management of the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Bellampalli
Memo of Compromise

The Petitioners respectfully submit that the Government of India vide their notification No. 7/8/65-LR.II, dated the 26th April, 1965 referred the case of suspension of Sri V. Thirupathi Rao, Clerk for ten days from the 6th November, 1964.

The workmen and the management had submitted their statements and thereafter had prolonged discussions to settle this individual case and this Memo of Settlement is arrived at between the parties aforesaid.

Without prejudice to the contentions of the parties contained in the respective statements filed earlier, it is agreed as hereunder.

Terms of Settlement

(a) It is agreed between the management and the workmen that a clerk, when required by the management, will work in all allied duties of a clerk, including that of a shroff in the same grade.

(b) Taking into consideration the petition by Sri V. Thirupathi Rao regretting his attitude to the orders given to him and his request to be excused, the management has agreed to allow him wages for the days of suspension already undergone by him from 6th November, 1964.

That the above dispute stands settled fully and completely.

That the Union aforesaid does not press their claim for any other relief.

Signatures of the Parties

Representating the Management.

Sd./- M. SHYAM MOHAN,
13th May, 1966
Personnel Officer
The Singareni Collieries
Company Limited.

Representing the Workmen.

Sd./- S. NARAYANA REDDY,
13th May, 1966.
General Secretary
Andhra Pradesh Colliery
Mazdoor Sangh.

Witnesses:—

1. Sd./- (ILLEGIBLE),
2. C. KAMESWARARAO.
13th May, 1966.

[No. 7(8)/65-LR.II.]

New Delhi, the 9th June 1966

S.O. 1806.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Post Office Bellampalli, Andhra Pradesh and their workmen in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shrimati Grace Sarojini, Nurse, Care of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Post Office Kothagudum, which was received by the Central Government on the 3rd June, 1966.

**BEFORE THE CHAIRMAN, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ANDHRA PRADESH
HYDERABAD.**

PRESENT:

Sri Mohammad Najmuddin, M.A., B.L., Chairman, Industrial Tribunal,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

MISCELLANEOUS PETITION No. 112 OF 1965

in

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 25 OF 1965

BETWEEN:

Grace Sarojini.—*Petitioner.*

AND

Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Bellampalli.—*Respondent.*

APPEARANCES:

Sri Satyanarayana, Advocate, for petitioner.

Sri M. Shyam Mohan, Personnel Officer, Singareni Collieries Company
Limited, Mandamari Division, Bellampalli.

AWARD

The petition under consideration, M.P. No. 112 of 1965, is under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act. The petitioner therein was a senior Nurse in the Medical Department of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited. She was serving as such at the Kalyan Khani Dispensary at Mandamari. By order dated 21st January, 1965 she was transferred to the Main Hospital at Kothagudum, and she was relieved on 5th February, 1965 with the direction to join her assignment at Kothagudum. She did not, thereafter, report herself to duty at the Hospital at Kothagudum. Instead, she filed an application before the Management requesting that she may be retained at Mandamari itself and complaining that by such transfer it was really intended to harass and victimise her. In reply to her request the management pointed out that her transfer from Mandamari to Kothagudum was in the interest of administrative expedience. Even thereafter Grace Sarojini did not report herself to duty at Kothagudum. Thereupon the management issued to her chargesheet dated 13th March, 1965, to say that her disobedience of orders constituted misconduct under sub-clause (1) of clause 16 of the Standing Orders and that her absence from duty for more than 10 days was also misconduct under sub-clause 16 of clause 16 of the Standing Orders. She was called upon to show cause and explain in writing within 3 days from the date of service of the chargesheet why she should not be dismissed from service. To that she replied by way of an explanation that her transfer from Mandamari to Kothagudum was not justified, that she was being subjected to frequent transfers, that thereby she was being victimised and harassed and that therefore her not proceeding to Kothagudum to take charge there did not constitute misconduct either under sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (16) of clause 16 of the Standing Orders. It is pointed out that it was the refusal on the part of the management to continue to employ her at Mandamari itself that was responsible for her absence from duty. The order transferring her from Mandamari to Kothagudum is characterised as unlawful.

2. Next followed a domestic enquiry at which the enquiry officer had questioned Grace Sarojini on 22nd March, 1965. She acknowledged receipt of the order dated 21st January transferring her from Mandamari to Kothagudium. The enquiry officer asked her if she had any special reason for not joining duty at Kothagudium. She replied that she was being transferred for the third time within three years and it was only since September, 1963, that she had been at Mandamari. She was asked if she would examine any witnesses. She replied that she had nothing more to add to what she had stated in her explanation. The enquiry Officer noted that she refused to sign her statement recorded by him. That statement is in English. On the enquiry officer reporting that the charge against her was proved, the General Manager dismissed her by order dated 5th July, 1965.

3. Meanwhile, I.D. No. 25 of 1965, in which dispute Grace Sarojini was admittedly concerned, had been pending on the file of this Tribunal. As the misconduct in question was not connected with the dispute, the management M.P. No. 55 of 1965 for approval of the action taken, *viz.*, dismissal of Grace Sarojini. The management had also paid one month's wage to her as directed by the proviso to sub-section 2(b) of Section 33. Sarojini filed counter to that petition. Later she filed her own petition M.P. No. 112 of 1965 under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, complaining that the management had violated the provisions of section 33. She claimed to be reinstated with back wages. To that petition the management filed their counter denying the allegations made in the petition and substantially reiterating what they had said in their own petition, M.P. No. 55 of 1965 under section 33(2)(b).

4. At the request of the both sides, that being convenient and feasible, M.P. Nos. 55 and 112 of 1965 were enquired into together with one batch of evidence. The domestic enquiry file was exhibited as Ex. M1 on the side of the management. Grace Sarojini examined herself as W.W. 1 Exs. W1 and W1A to W1N were marked on her side. I will refer to these documents and to Ex.M1 during the course of discussion.

5. A separate order would be passed in M.P. No. 55 of 1965. What follows is the order in M.P. No. 112 of 1965 which is under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

6. What is required to be seen is that the domestic enquiry was *prima facie* fair and above-board, and in accordance with the principle of natural justice. In other words, it should not be a formal cloak for victimising a worker. Sarojini's counter in M.P. No. 55 of 1965 filed by the management under section 33(2)(b) is that she was subjected to frequent transfers and that her transfer from Mandamari to Kothagudium was effected by the management with a view to harass and victimise her. That is also the case in the petition she filed, *viz.*, M.P. No. 112 of 1965 under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act. In her testimony before me as W.W. 1 Grace Sarojini stated in her cross-examination that the Singareni Collieries Company Limited has altogether eight or nine hospitals and dispensaries run by it. One of the hospitals is at Kothagudium to which Sarojini stood transferred from Mandamari. The staff, from Medical Officers downward, that run these hospitals and dispensaries would be quite considerable. It cannot be gain-said that the management has the right to effect transfer of member of the staff from one institution to another within their control. It cannot also be gain-said that the management is the best judge in such matters and that their discretion in this behalf cannot be questioned. The Tribunal can interfere only where it is shown by the complaining party that the transfer from one place to another was an act of victimisation. Both in her counter in M.P. No. 55 of 1965 and in her petition, M.P. No. 112 of 1965, Grace Sarojini had vaguely referred to altering of her service conditions to her detriment. Any such pretence is not maintained in the enquiry before me. It is common ground before me that in the Main Hospital at Kothagudium Sarojini would attend to regular shift duties which would not be the case at the dispensary at Mandamari. She admitted even in her evidence-in-chief before me that at Kothagudium she would be provided with quarters by the company. At Mandamari also she had been occupying quarters provided by the company.

7. The only question to be considered is whether when Grace Sarojini was transferred from Mandamari to the Main Hospital at Kothagudium, it was really a case of victimisation. Mr. K. Satyanarayana for Sarojini drew my attention to instances of two earlier transfers. Upto September, 1963 Sarojini was nurse at the Collieries Hospital at Yollandu. By order dated 5th September, 1963 she was

transferred to the dispensary at Mandamari. That order is Ex. W. 1B. Accordingly, she went and took charge there. She remained there until she was relieved on 5th February, 1965, on being transferred to the Main Hospital at Kothagudum by order dated 21st January, 1965. Earlier, by Ex.W.1E dated 10th October, 1964, orders were issued transferring her to Kothagudum. She was to be relieved by Nurse Chandraleela. As, however, Chandraleela did not come and join at Mandamari, Grace Sarojini continued there. It is not known under what circumstances Chandraleela did not come and join at Mandamari. That order Ex.W. 1E does not seem to have been withdrawn or cancelled. Next came the order dated 21st January, 1965 transferring sarojini to the Main Hospital at Kothagudum. She was relieved on 5th February by another nurse, Annamma. By then Sarojini had been at Mandamari for nearly 16 months. On receipt of that order of transfer dated 21st January, 1965, Sarojini made a written submission dated 30th January pleading for retention at Mandamari on the ground that her mother and brother were there, that she had no relations at Kothagudum, and that in consequence she would be obliged to run two establishments, one at Mandamari and the other at Kothagudum, and pointing out that under those circumstances the transfer would be discriminatory in nature and would amount to unfair treatment. She prayed for revoking that order of transfer. The management replied by latter Ex. W.1B dated 6th February to say that her transfer was ordered on administrative grounds and that the orders should be obeyed forthwith. Ex.W.1C is the report of the Lady Medical Officer, Mandamari, that Sarojini had been relieved with effect from 5th February. Ex.W.1M dated 21st January, 1965, is communication to Nurse Annamma that she was transferred to Mandamari and that she was to relieve Sarojini. Ex.W.1G is petition dated 6th February, 1965, from Sarojini to the Chief Medical Officer, Main Hospital, Kothagudum, pointing out that her transfer to that place was unjustified, illegal and wrongful, and that it amounted to unfair treatment and discrimination. Copies of it were sent to Regional Labour Commissioner (C) Hyderabad and to the General Manager of the Collieries. Ex.W.1H is the certificate of posting. Ex.W.1I is letter from the President of the union of which Sarojini was a member, to the Chief Medical Officer. Ex.W.1J is the charge-sheet. Ex.W.1K is explanation from Sarojini. Ex.W.1L is letter to Annamma to say that following her application she was transferred to Mandamari. Ex.W.1M dated 2nd April, 1965, is letter from the Management to Sarojini directing her to report to the Chief Medical Officer, Kothagudum, by 5th April, failing which, she was warned, her services would be terminated. Although she was relieved on 5th February she was yet to take charge at Kothagudum. Ex.W.1N is the order dated 5th July dismissing Sarojini following the domestic enquiry. Ex.W.1 is letter dated 19th June, 1962 from the management to Sarojini intimating to her that following the direction in the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, she was transferred to Yellandu with effect from 1st July, 1962 and that she should receive the emoluments due to her from the Assistant Pay Officer.

8. The question of discriminatory treatment or of victimisation is a question of fact. What is complained is that Sarojini's transfer from Mandamari to Kothagudum by order, dated 21st January 1965 was a case of victimisation. Before we proceed to enter into a discussion of this question, it should be borne in mind that the management has the right to transfer its employees in the Medical Department from one institution to another without, of course, altering the conditions of service to the detriment of the employees. The discretion in that behalf rests with the management. Mr. Satyanarayana for Grace Sarojini placed certain decisions for consideration before me. The first is the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Madras, in *K. R. Meenakshi Sundaram v. Central Bank of India* [1956 (II) LLJ page 423]. There a certain workman was transferred. He pleaded for cancellation of the transfer on the ground that it would dislocate the education of his child. He had however joined duty at the new place. He fell ill there, and took leave. He refused to rejoin at that place on the ground that his health would suffer. The management refused to give him work at any other place. In those circumstances in favour of the workman, the Tribunal held that the refusal by the management to give him work at any other place was unreasonable and unjustified. Examining herself as W.W. 1 before me Sarojini said that mainly the reason why she did not obey the order of transfer is that her mother lives with her. She added that one of her brothers is working at Mandamari and that she wanted to remain at Mandamari so that her brother would be helpful to her and her mother could stay with her. She stated that she does not have any relations at Kothagudum. The facts in the case cited above are different from the facts in the case on hand. Sarojini said in the cross-examination that her brother who is employed at Mandamari was married and that their mother would stay for sometime with her and for sometime with the son. It may be

that Sarojini did not have any relations at Kothagudium, but she cannot always expect to be posted to a place where there are kith and kin. Even so, it is not as if the brother and sister and their mother are living together as a single establishment. The brother is married and lives separately. Sarojini lives separately in the Company's quarters. Naturally the mother would spend her time between the son and daughter. Sarojini is a senior nurse. She had seem several years of service as nurse. It cannot any more be said that she required a brother or some other relation to be of assistance to her at any particular station. She was transferred to Mandamari from Yellandu in September 1963. It is not shown that she had any relations at Yellandu while she was serving as nurse there. If Sarojini had obeyed orders and joined duty at Kothagudium, there would be no need for her to retain any establishment at Mandamari because her brother has his own establishment there, and the mother could stay with her son or go over to Kothagudium with the daughter. Thus it is soon that the circumstances in the case on hand are quite different from those in the case cited above by Mr. Satyanarayana.

9. The next case which Mr. Satyanarayana referred to is *Canara Banking Corporation v. Vittal* [1963 (II) LLJ page 334, Supreme Court]. There the matter was before their Lordships of the Supreme Court was the question of transfer of the subordinate staff. Their Lordships quoted the relevant directions in the Sastry Award as follows:

We direct that in general the policy should be to limit the transfers to a minimum consistent with the banking needs and efficiency. So far as members of the subordinate establishment are concerned, there should be no transfers ordinarily and if there are any transfers at all, they should not be beyond the language area of the person so transferred. We further direct that even in the case of workmen not belonging to the subordinate staff, as far as possible, there should be no transfer outside the State or the language areas in which the employee had been serving except, of course, with his consent.

Their Lordships pointed out that the above directions contained in the Sastry Award amounted to the standing orders applicable to the banks workmen within the meaning of section 33(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act. In the particular case before their Lordships it was found that the result of the transfer in that case would be a material alteration in the workmen's conditions of service. The principle contained in the directions of the Sastry Award would also be applicable to the Singareni Collieries Company Limited in that, the transfer of the subordinate staff should be to the minimum possible. It will be noted that in the case of Sarojini it was not a case of transferring her to another language area. Before her transfer to Kothagudium from Mandamari was ordered by order dated 21st January 1965, Sarojini had been at the latter place for nearly 14 months. She is a senior nurse, and also, what is called, English Trained Nurse as stated by her in her testimony before me. That being so, it is understandable that her services in the Main Hospital at Kothagudium are needed more than at the dispensary at Mandamari. Although the transfer of the sub-ordinate staff from place to place should be resorted to as infrequently as possible, it will not be proper to restrict the right of the management to effect transfers which they, in this judgment, consider proper and desirable. In the citation mentioned above their Lordships observed that on facts therein, the transfer would be a material alteration in the conditions of services of the employee. In the instant case it is not claimed that the conditions of service of Sarojini would be altered if she obeyed orders and took charge at Kothagudium.

10. Mr. Satyanarayana drew my attention to 1952 (I) LLJ 398 and to 1953 (I) LLJ 320 to urge that a transfer should be *bona fide* and should not be resorted to as a measure of punishment. That position is, of course, true. But when, as in the instant case, the transfer is *bona fide*, the same cannot be resisted by the employee. In the second case mentioned above an employee was transferred from one factory to another factory in Madhya Pradesh managed by the same managing agents. The Adjudicator held that the employees cannot be presumed to undertake to serve the managing agents in any other factory, and that therefore the impugned transfer was not legal or justified. In the instant case it cannot be said that Sarojini was being transferred to any other unit of the Singareni Collieries owned by them elsewhere. She is transferred from the dispensary at Mandamari to the Main Hospital at Kothagudium which are under the management of the Singareni Collieries.

11. Mr. Satyanarayana next drew my attention to National Railway Corporation v. Their workmen [1963 (I) LLJ page 282 Supreme Court]. That was a case in which the management had started another factory to which they had transferred certain of their workmen from the factory which the management already owned. The workmen resisted transfer to the new factory. Their stand was upheld on the ground that such transfer amounted to victimisation. The facts in the instant case are different. It was not a case of the Singareni Collieries starting something new like was done in the citation.

12. Next Mr. Satyanarayana cited Hotel Imperial v. Hotel Workers' Union [1959 (II) LLJ page 544, Supreme Court]. He relied upon that to point out that the Industrial Tribunal is vested with jurisdiction to find whether the right of transfer has been exercised in the normal course and that in an application under Section 33A the Tribunal could go into the question of the bona fides of the transfer. In the instant case I am unable to find that Sarojini's transfer from Mandamari to Kothagudium was not in the usual course or that it suffered from lack of bonafides. There is no ironclad rule that an employee should be retained at a particular station for three years, for instance. It was not as if Sarojini was being transferred from Mandamari within an unreasonably short time. She was there for about fourteen months, from September 1963 to the 1st week of February 1965. Earlier in the month of October 1964 Nurse Chandra Leela was to relieve Sarojini at Mandamari. By then Sarojini had been there for about a year. Later she was relieved by nurse Annamma on 5th February 1965. From that it does not follow that either Chandra Leela or Annamma were being given preferential treatment or that Sarojini was being discriminated against or victimised. Some employees do ask to be posted to certain stations, and some employees do wish to continue at particular stations. That is understandable. But when an employee is, other things being equal, transferred from a station where he prefers to continue, he cannot raise a storm about it. Seeing that Sarojini was at Mandamari for about fourteen months, I do not see any valid reason for holding that her transfer was not in the usual course or for finding that it suffered from lack of bonafides.

13. Lastly Mr. Satyanarayana cited three cases, 1957 (I) LLJ page 17, 1958 (II) LLJ page 95 and 1958 (I) LLJ page 482. He relied upon them to urge that the Industrial Tribunal could interfere with the punishment where it is grossly unjust and disproportionate. I do not agree with the contention of the Learned Advocate that the order of dismissal of Sarojini was either grossly unjust or was disproportionate. There was no valid ground to disobey the order of transfer to Kothagudium after being relieved on 5th February 1965 at Mandamari. Conditions of service were not effected. There was no question of running two establishments. There was no plea of sickness or plea of similar nature. The only ground on which she refused to leave Mandamari was, as stated by her from the witness box before me, to be near her brother and mother. That is not a valid ground. The charge-sheet was given to her only after she had disobeyed a further order to join at Kothagudium. It was certainly a case of wilful disobedience of lawful orders. The punishment of dismissal may seem harsh. But in the situation that had arisen what also could the management do? Sarojini refused to join at Kothagudium. She is prepared to work only if she is retained at Mandamari. In the face of such defiance, what is the action that the management could properly take? A lesser punishment of suspension for a specified period, or fine or withholding of increments, would not either alter or improve the situation so long as Sarojini is set on her defiance of lawful authority, in that she refuses to join duty at Kothagudium. Under the circumstances it cannot be said that the punishment of dismissal was unjust or disproportionate. The domestic enquiry was fair and proper. In the chief-examination before me she said that she did not know English and that the enquiry and the questions were in Telugu. In cross-examination before me she said that her qualification was English Trained Nurse and that she passed her Matriculation from the High School at Ongole. The enquiry officer noted that on being questioned if she had any evidence, she stated she had nothing more to add to what she had said in her explanation of 16th March. She admitted that she said so. She had thus participated in the enquiry, but only, she struck an attitude of defiance when she refused to sign her statement recorded by the enquiry officer.

14. There was no violation of the provisions of section 33 by the management. The action taken by the management was bona fide. It was not a case of victimisation. The domestic enquiry was fair. There is no basis for complaint under

Section 33A. Sarojini's claim to be reinstated is rejected. Her petition M.P. No. 112 of 1965 is dismissed.

Award passed accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal of this Tribunal, this 26th Day of May, 1966.

(Sd.) M. NAJMUDDIN,
Industrial Tribunal.

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE

Witnesses Examined for:

Employer.

Workman:

W.W. 1: Grace Sarojini.

NIL.

Documents marked for Workman:

- Ex. W1: Letter dated June 19, 1962 addressed to Smt. Grace Sarojini, Nurse, from the Management of the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.
- Ex. W1(a): Letter dated 30th January 1965 from Grace Sarojini addressed to the Chief Surgeon & Medical Officer, Main Hospital, Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Kothagudium.
- Ex. W1(b): Letter No. 481/Per. dated 6/8th February 1965 from the Management of the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., addressed to Smt. Grace Sarojini, Workman.
- Ex. W1(c): Letter dated 5th February, 1965 from the Lady Medical Officer, Kalyan Khani Dispensary of the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., addressed to Smt. G. Sarojini, Female Nurse.
- Ex. W1(d): Letter dated 5/8th September 1963 from C.S. & M.O., The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., posting Smt. Sarojini, Female Nurse, Yellandu Collieries Hospital to Mandamari on transfer.
- Ex. W1(e): Office order No. 4825/Per. dated 10/12th October 1964 transferring Grace Sarojini to Kothagudium.
- Ex. W1(f): True copy of letter Ref. No. 239/Per. dated 21/22nd January 1965 written by Chief Surgeon & Medical Officer Main Hospital S.C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudium to Miss. V. C. Annamma, Female Nurse, Main Hospital.
- Ex. W1(g): Application dated 6th February 1965 from Grace Sarojini submitted to the Chief Surgeon & Medical Officer, Main Hospital, S.C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudium.
- Ex. W1(h): Certificate of posting.
- Ex. W1(i): Letter No. 76/18/3/65 dated 11th February 1965 from S. Nagaiah Reddy, President addressed to the Chief Surgeon & Medical Officer, Main Hospital, S.C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudium.
- Ex. W1(j): Letter No. AGM/40/91/1062 dated 13/15th March 1965 from the Agent, The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Mandamari Division, addressed to Smt. Grace Sarojini, Female Nurse.
- Ex. W1(k): Reply of Grace Sarojini dated 16th March 1965 submitted to The Agent, S.C. Co. Ltd., Mandamari Division.
- Ex. W1(l): Letter No. 239/per. dated 21/22nd January 1965 of the Chief Surgeon & Medical Officer, The S.C. Co. Ltd., to the woman-worker Miss. V. C. Annamma, Female Nurse, Main Hospital.
- Ex. W1(m): Letter No. AGM/40/91/1350 dated 2/3-4-1965 from the Agent Mandamari Division of the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., addressed to Smt. Grace Sarojini.
- Ex. W1(n): Dismissal Order dated 5/8th July 1965 (No. AGM/40/91/3049) signed for General Manager, The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Belampalli Collieries, communicated to Smt. Grace Sarojini, Nurse, Kalyan Khani Dispensary, Mandamari Division.

Documents marked for Employers

Ex. M1: Domestic enquiry file relating to Smt. Grace Sarojini Nurse.

(Sd.) M. NAJMUDDIN,
Industrial Tribunal.
[No. 7/16/65-LRII.]

S.O. 1807,—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under Section 33A of the said Act, from Shri Ram Lal Chamar, Trammer and Doman Chamar, Trammer care of General Secretary, Bihar Koyla Mazdoor Sabha, Dhanbad which was received by the Central Government on the 31st May, 1966.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a Complaint under Sec. 33A of The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

COMPLAINT No. 14 of 1964

(Arising out of Ref. No. 63 of 64)

PARTIES:

Ramlal Chamar, Trammer & Doman Chamar, Trammer.—*Complainants.*

Versus

The Agent, Mandal's Bilbora Colliery.—*Opp. Party.*

PRESENT:

Shri Raj Kishore Prasad, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Complainants.—Shri Prasanto Burman, General Secretary, Bihar Koyla Mazdoor Sabha.

For the Opposite Party.—None.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal

Dhanbad, dated the 23rd April, 1966

AWARD

The complaint was made on 26th October 1964 under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in Reference No. 63 of 1964, by Sarvashri Ramlal Chamar and Doman Chamar, Trammers of the opposite party Colliery, complaining against their dismissals for being absent without leave.

2. The opposite party appeared and filed a written statement on 15th December 1964, but on the date of hearing of the case, which was 22nd April 1966, inspite of the service of the registered notice, no one appeared before the Tribunal. The time fixed for hearing was 7 A.M. but the Tribunal waited upto 9-15 A.M., and when no one turned up, on behalf of the management, the case was taken up *ex-parte*. The complainant was represented by Shri Prasanto Burman, General Secretary, Bihar Koyla Mazdoor Sabha.

3. The documents filed by the complainants were marked *Exts. W to W 3*. The management opposite party filed copies of enquiry papers along with their written statement which were marked *Exts. M to M 14*.

4. It will appear from *Ext. W1* that both the complainants were chargesheeted on 3rd September 1964 for remaining absent from 24th August 1964 to 2nd September 1964 without any permission or authorised leave. The chargesheets dated 3rd September 1964 are *Ext. W=Ext. M (Doman Chamar)* and *Ext. M1 (Ramlal Chamar)*. By mistake it appears the name of Doman Chamar was mentioned in both *Exts. M* and *M1* but really *Ext. M1* should be against (Ramlal Chamar). It will further appear from their explanations *Ext. W2=Exts. M2 and M3* submitted to the chargesheet that it was alleged that these two complainants were brothers and that due to the illness of the wife of Doman, both the brothers went on leave from 24th August to 2nd September 1964 and they returned on 3rd September 1964 and reported for duty and asked for the permission to join duty. It appears, however, from *Exts. M2 and M3* that both the brothers filed an application on 6th September 1964 separately in which they said that the wife of Doman had died and, therefore, after informing Sarjoo Babu.

Clerk Incharge, to whom the application for leave was made, both went on leave from 24-8-64 to 2-9-64 and both of them returned on 3-9-64 but they were refused work. The enquiry report against Ramlal is Ext. M. 10 and against Doman is Ext. M. 6 and both are dated 9-8-64.

5. From the Model Standing Orders for Coal Mining Industry, Ext. W3, as this colliery has no Certified Standing Orders of its own, it will appear from Clause 18(1)(n) that "*Continuous absence without permission and without satisfactory cause for more than 10 days*" denotes misconduct, but, in the instant case, both the brothers were absent only for 10 days, i.e., from 24th August 1964 to 2nd September 1964, and, therefore, it cannot be said that these two brothers had absented themselves for more than 10 days so as to make themselves guilty of misconduct under clause 18(1)(n). Therefore, on this ground alone, their dismissals, being contrary to the Standing Orders Ext. W3 and being against Clause 18(1)(n) of the Standing Orders, were clearly illegal and unjustified and, therefore, their dismissals, are set aside and they are reinstated to their previous jobs as Trammers with full back wages from 3rd September 1964 to the date of their reinstatement.

6. This is the award which I make and submit to the Central Government under Sec. 15 of the Act.

(Sd.) RAJ KISHORE PRASAD.

Presiding Officer.

[No. 2/46/64-LRIL.]

New Delhi, the 18th June 1966

S.O. 1808.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad and their workmen, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Thakur Singh, Watchman, care of Shri B. N. Sharma, President, Congress Mazdoor Sangh, Bihar, Jorapokhar No. 1, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad which was received by the Central Government on the 31st May, 1966.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

COMPLAINT No. 3 OF 1964

(Under Sec. 33A of The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)

(Arising out of Reference Nos. 12, 39, and 46 of 64 and Reference Nos. 53 and 67 of 1963)

PARTIES:

Shri Thakur Singh, Watchman,
C/o Shri B. N. Sharma, President,
Congress Mazdoor Sangh, Bihar,
Jorapokhar No. 1, P.O. Jealgora,
District, Dhanbad.

—Complainant.

Vs.

Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,
Jamadoba, P.O. Jealgora,
District, Dhanbad.

—Opposite Party.

PRESENT:

Shri Raj Kishore Prasad, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Complainant—Shri B. N. Sharma, President, Congress Mazdoor Sangh, Bihar.

For the Management/Opposite Party—Shri S. N. Singh, Legal Assistant of the management.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 25th April, 1966

AWARD

This complaint under Sec. 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act'), was made by Shri Thakur Singh, Watchman of the opposite party, in Reference Nos. 12, 39, and 46 of 1964 and in Reference Nos. 63 and 67 of 1963, complaining against his dismissal from service of the opposite party with effect from 8th May, 1964.

2. The management opposite party filed a written statement on 23rd September, 1964 in which the first objection taken was that the complainant was not a "workman concerned in the dispute" pending in the aforesaid five references within the meaning of Sec. 33(2) of the Act and, therefore, Sec. 33 of the Act has not been violated and as such the present complaint under Sec. 33A of the Act was not maintainable. The case of the opposite party on the merits of the complaint will be stated, if necessary, after deciding the preliminary objection.

3. At the hearing, the Complainant was represented by Shri B. N. Sharma, President, Congress Mazdoo Sangh, Bihar and the Opposite Party was represented by Shri S. N. Singh, Legal Assistant of the management. Both the parties filed documents, which, with mutual consent, were taken in evidence and marked Exts. Documents filed by the Complainant were marked Exts. W to W 7 and those filed by the management opposite party were marked Exts. M to M 30.

4. The opposite party has filed the orders of reference of the aforesaid five references in which the present complaint has been filed. They are following:

- (i) Reference No. 12 of 64—Ext. M 24.
- (ii) Reference No. 39 of 64—Ext. M 23.
- (iii) Reference No. 46 of 64—Ext. M 20.
- (iv) Reference No. 63 of 63—Ext. M 22, and
- (v) Reference No. 67 of 63—Ext. M 25.

5. In order to decide the preliminary objection taken in para 2 of the written statement by the opposite party and pressed at the time of the arguments by Shri Singh, it is necessary first to know the scope of the dispute in the aforesaid five references and in the present complaint,

- (i) Reference No. 12 of 1964—Ext. M 24.

6. An industrial dispute existed between the employers in relation to Digwadih Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba, P.O. Jealgora, Dist. Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the order of reference which is reproduced below and therefore the Central Government under Sec. 10(1) (d) of the Act referred the said dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the dismissal of Shri Ram Tilak Singh, Watchman, (T. No. 1326) with effect from the 26th March, 1963 by the management of Digwadih Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora (District Dhanbad) was justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?"

It will, therefore, appear that in Reference No. 12 of 64 Ext. M 24 the dispute was an individual dispute relating to the dismissal of an individual workman Shri Ram Tilak Singh, Watchman, and, it involved no principle or any question of general importance affecting all the watchmen of the Digwadih Colliery so as to make the award in the said reference binding on all the watchman of the said Colliery.

(ii) Reference No. 39 of 64—Ext. M 23.

7. An industrial dispute existed between the employers in relation to the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed to the order of reference which is reproduced below and therefore the Central Government under Section 10(1) (d) of the Act referred the said dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the termination of the services of Shri S. Q. Ahmad, Incharge Watch & Ward Dept., Tata's Collieries, Jamadoba, with effect from the 1st January, 1964 by the management was justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?"

It, therefore, appears that in this reference also the question involved was an individual dispute regarding termination of services of an individual workman Shri S. Q. Ahmad, Incharge Watch & Ward Department, Tata's Collieries and this reference also did not involve any question of principle of general importance affecting the entire Watch & Ward Department of Tata's Collieries so as to make the award in the said reference binding not only on Shri S. Q. Ahmad who was concerned in the said dispute but also on all the Watchmen of the Watch & Ward Department of the Collieries.

(iii) Reference No. 46 of 64—Ext. M 20.

8. An industrial dispute existed between the employers in relation to Shua, Bhelatand, Malkara-Choitudih, Jamadoba 6 and 7 Pits Collieries and Coal Washing Plant at Jamadoba and their workmen represented by the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh in respect of the matters set forth by the parties in their joint application which is mentioned in the schedule Ext. M 21 which is reproduced below and the said dispute was referred on the joint application of the parties under Section 10(2) of the Act to this Tribunal for adjudication:

SCHEDULE (Ext. M 21)

"Whether the demand of the workmen for payment @ 1½ times for Sunday work as well as for work on the new days of rest arising out of the power shortage and consequent staggering of the rest day in the Collieries and Washing Plant of Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., is justified? If so, what relief the workmen are entitled to?"

From the above schedule, it will appear that the dispute mentioned in the schedule Ext. M 21 did not relate to the Digwadih Colliery to which the complainant belonged, but the dispute related to the other collieries and Coal Washing Plant, with which the complainant had nothing to do and further that the dispute related to the daily rated workers and not to the monthly rated workers to which class admittedly Watchmen, like the Complainant, of the Watch & Ward Department of the Digwadih Colliery belong and, therefore, the award made in Reference 46 of 64 cannot be said to be binding on the Watchman belonging to the Watch & Ward Department of Digwadih Colliery.

(iv) Reference No. 63 of 63—Ext. M 22.

9. An industrial dispute existed between the employers in relation to Digwadih Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed to the order of reference which is reproduced below and the said dispute was referred by the Central Government under Section 10(1) (d) of the Act to this Tribunal for adjudication.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the dismissal of the following workmen the management of Digwadih Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

Sl. No.	Name of the workmen	Designation.
1.	Shri Shyam Deo Goala	Watchman.
2.	Shri Banwari	Miner.
3.	Shri Bhusan Singh	Oil Mazdoor
4.	Shri Hem Bahadur	Watchman".

From the above, it will appear that in this reference also individual disputes regarding the dismissal of four individual workmen, two of whom were Watchmen, belonging to Digwadih Colliery, to which the complainant belongs, were concerned, but these individual disputes of these four workmen cannot be said to involve any question of principle or any matter of general importance governing the Watch & Ward Department of the colliery so as to make the award in the said reference binding on the complainant also.

(v) Reference No. 67 of 63—Ext. M 25.

10. An industrial dispute existed between the employers in relation to the 6 and 7 Pits Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed to the order of reference which is reproduced below and the said dispute was referred by the Central Government under Section 10(1)(d) of the Act for adjudication to this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the dismissal of Shri Nathuni Pandey, Watchman, Ticket No. 3260 of 6 and 7 Pits Colliery with effect from the 2nd February 1963 by the Management of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., was justified; if not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

In this case also, it will appear that the dispute involved was an individual dispute regarding the dismissal of one Watchman, Shri Nathuni Pandey, belonging to another colliery, namely, 6 and 7 Pits colliery and not to Digwadih Colliery, and, in this reference also no question of principle or any matter concerning all the Watchmen of 6 and 7 Pits Colliery or of Digwadih Colliery to which the complainant belonged was concerned so that it could be said that the award in the said reference would have been binding on the present complainant.

Present Complaint

11. In the present complaint, the complainant is a Watchman in the Watch & Ward Department of Digwadih Colliery and the question referred for adjudication is regarding his dismissal for forcibly snatching away Rs. 100/- from the hand of one Shri Chamru Turi, Line-Mazdoor, near the payment counter when he just received his wages for the month of January 1964 on 10th February, 1964 at 12-30 p.m. The present dispute, therefore, is obviously an individual dispute concerning the dismissal of the complainant himself, who is a Watchman in the Watch & Ward Department of the Digwadih Colliery and no question of principle or any matter of general importance affecting all the Watchmen of the Watch & Ward Department of either the Digwadih Colliery or of all the other collieries was involved so that it could be said that the award in that reference should be binding on all the Watchmen of all the collieries or even on the other watchmen of Digwadih Colliery.

12. From the above analysis of the nature of the dispute referred for adjudication by in the aforesaid five references mentioned by the complainant in his complaint, it will appear that only two references, namely, Reference No. 12 of 64 (Ext. M 24) and Reference No. 63 of 63 (Ext. M 22) related to Digwadih Colliery, whereas, all the other three Reference related to the other collieries of the opposite party with which the complainant has had no concern. Even in respect of Digwadih Colliery, as will appear from Exts. M 24 and M 22, the disputes involved were individual disputes of some Watchmen and not matters of general importance concerning all the Watchmen of all the members of Watch & Ward department of Digwadih Colliery and, therefore, award in those two references also, although the said two References related to Digwadih Colliery where the present complainant is also working, cannot be said to be binding on the complainant.

13. From the scope of the dispute involved in the present complaint and in the five references referred to above, it is obvious that the complainant here cannot be said to be "a workman concerned in such dispute" within the meaning of Section 33(2) of the Act, and, therefore, there could be no contravention of Sec. 33 of the Act which could entitle the complainant to make the complaint under Sec. 33A of the Act.

1. Sri Haro Dharl, Trammur.

2. Sri Hukhu Ahir, Miner.
3. Sri Foudar Teli, Miner.
4. Sri Jamuna Bhar, Miner.
5. Sri Palten Bhar, Miner.
6. Sri Khedaru Bhar, Miner.

All of Pure Kustore Colliery, P.O. Kusunda (Dist. Dhanbad)

PRESENT:

Shri Raj Kishore Prasad, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Management.—Sarvashri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate and B. Mookarjee, Welfare Officer of Pure Kustore Colliery.

For the Workmen.—Sarvashri D. Narsingh, Advocate and Gopal Chandra Munshi and Raj Ballabh Prasad of Khan Mazdoor Congress.

STATE: BIHAR.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 14th April, 1966.

AWARD

The above Complaint No. 9 of 1964 was made on 19-6-64 under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (hereinafter referred to as Act), by Shri Purnamashi Chamar, Miner of No. 4 Pit of Pure Kustore Colliery complaining against his dismissal for misconduct for pillar robbing under clause 29 (1) and 29(19) of the Standing Orders of the Company against the management of Pure Kustore Colliery.

2. Application No. 43 of 1964 was filed on 31.8.64 by the management of Pure Kustore Colliery under the proviso to sub section 2(b) of Sec. 33 of the Act for approval of its action in dismissing the six concerned workmen, who are opposite party in this case, for misconduct for behaving in a disorderly manner and for having physically obstructed the wagon loaders from loading the wagons in spite of repeated warning contravention of Coal Mines Standing Orders Rule 29 (1), 29(5), 29(9) and 29(20).

3. Both the above cases were filed in Reference No. 30 of 1964, which is pending before the Tribunal between the Employers in relation to the Pure Kustore Colliery and their workmen with respect to thirteen workmen mentioned therein whose services had been terminated, because they had become surplus due to shortage of working faces and consequently their services were not required.

4. Both the cases were taken up for hearing on 6.4.66 and in both of them Sarvashri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate and B. Mookarjee, Labour Welfare Officer of the Colliery, appeared for the management and Sarvashri D. Narsingh, Advocate; Gopal Chandra Munshi and Raj Ballabh Prasad appeared for the concerned workmen complainant in the Complaint and for the concerned workmen opposite party in the application for approval.

5. In both the cases a common point of law, as a preliminary objection, was taken to the mentality of the complaint and the application on the ground that **the concerned workmen**, that is, the complainant in Complaint No. 9 of 1964 and the concerned workmen, who were opposite party in Application No. 43 of 1964 were none of them "workmen concerned in the dispute" in Reference No. 30 of 1964 in which both the cases have been filed within the meaning of sub-section 2 of Sec. 33 of the Act and, therefore, both the complaint and the application should be dismissed on the ground that they were not maintainable.

6. In reply, Shri Narsingh, on behalf of the workmen complainant as well as the workmen opposite party in the Application, urged that all these workmen were workmen concerned in the dispute pending in Reference No. 30 of 1964 within the meaning of Section 33(2) of the Act in as much as these workmen are **also interested** in the dispute of those workmen and as such it cannot be said that they have no concern what-so-ever with the dispute of the workmen concerned in Reference No. 30 of 1964.

7. In order to decide which rival contention presented before me is correct, it is necessary first to know what was the subject matter of Reference No. 30 of 1964. Unless it is known as to what was the nature of the dispute pending in

the said reference it is not possible to decide whether these seven concerned workmen, who are either Complainant or Opposite Party in these two cases could be considered to be workmen concerned in the dispute, within the meaning of Sec-33(2). There is no dispute now after the decision of the Supreme Court in *Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., VS D. R. Singh*, 1965 (II) LLJ 122, that the Tribunal must consider first the preliminary points raised by the management as to whether the concerned workmen were workmen concerned with the main industrial dispute pending in Reference No. 30 of 1964 before deciding the merits of the application or the complaint, because if Shri Mookerjee is correct that the concerned workmen here are not workmen concerned in such dispute within the meaning of Section 33(2) in Reference 30/64 both the Complaint and the Application of the management would be unnecessary and there would be no jurisdiction of the Tribunal to hear any of them or either to grant or refuse approval of the action proposed to be taken by the management against the six workmen concerned in its application for approval. I, therefore, now proceed to ascertain what was the subject matter of Reference No. 30 of 1964.

Reference No. 30 of 1964

8. *Referenec No. 30 of 1964* was referred by the Government of India. Ministry of Labour and Employment, under Sec. 10(i) (d) of the Act to this Tribunal for adjudication in March, 1964 to adjudicate an industrial dispute existing between the Employers in relation to the Pure Kustore Colliery, P. O. Kusunda (Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule annexed to the reference which is reproduced below:—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the termination of services of the following workmen with effect from the 30th December, 1963 by the management of Pure Kustore Colliery was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

1. Sheodat Chamar
2. Chhotu Chamar
3. Bishram Chamar
4. Rambachan Chamar
5. Seodas Ahir (Jadav)
6. Ramnath Kumhar
7. Darshan Rajbhar
8. Wokdl Chamar
9. Pancham Koari
10. Aklu Dhar
11. Balkaran Dhar
12. Bachan Dhar
13. Mithu Kalwar.

9. It will, therefore, appear that in Reference No. 30 of 1964 the subject matter of the reference was whether the termination of services of the above mentioned thirteen workmen, mentioned therein, who were miners and whose services had been terminated as due to shortage of working faces they had become surplus with effect from 30.12.63 was justified. The nature of the dispute, therefore, in the said reference was as to whether there was shortage of working faces due to which these thirteen miners had become surplus due to which their services had been terminated. It was conceded by Shri Narsingh that 'termination' is not for misconduct but 'dismissal' is for misconduct and in that sense both 'termination' and 'dismissal' are different.

10. In Complaint No. 9 of 1964, beyond mentioning Reference Number 30 of 1964 in which the complaint had been filed, the workmen complainant has made no averment about the nature of the dispute pending in Reference No. 30 of 1964. Likewise, in Application No. 43 of 54 the management beyond mentioning

Reference No. 30 of 64 in which the said application had been made, did not make any averment about the nature of the dispute in Reference 30/64. After having ascertained the subject matter and the nature of the dispute pending in Reference No. 30 of 1964 let us now see what is the subject matter of dispute in Complaint No. 9 of 1964 and in Application No. 43 of 1964.

Complaint No. 9 of 1964.

11. In Complaint No. 9 of 1964 one individual workman Shri Purnamashi Chamar of No. 4 Pit has filed the complaint under Sec. 33A of the Act complaining against his dismissal for misconduct, for alleged commission of robbing pillar. under Clause 29(1) and 29(19) of the Standing Orders. In this complaint, therefore, the main dispute is whether the case of the management that the concerned workmen complainant was caught red-handed while he was robbing pillar in 17½ level top section by the Manager was correct and if so, was the enquiry held into the chargesheet served on him fair and proper and was his misconduct for contravention of Coal Mines Standing Orders Rule 29(1) and 29(19) of the company established and whether the enquiry report was fair and proper? This complaint has nothing to do whatsoever with termination of the services of the complainant on the ground that due to shortage of working faces he had become surplus. The subject matter and the nature of dispute, therefore, of Complaint No. 9 of 64 are entirely different from these in Reference No. 30 of 1964.

Application No. 43 of 1964.

12. In this case, the management made an application for approval against six workmen, five of whom were miners and one was a trammer and all the six had been dismissed for contravening Coal Mines Standing Orders Rule 29(1), 29(5), 29(9) and 29(20). The case of the management was that all the six workmen opposite party had instigated the temporary wagon loaders who had no work on 4.5.64 to obstruct the permanent wagon loaders who were loading wagons and they had further physically obstructed the wagon loaders from loading the wagons in spite of the repeated warnings from the Manager and the Agent and ultimately they had shown disorderly behaviour. Chargesheet was served on each of the six workmen and an enquiry was held after they had all been found to have been guilty of the aforesaid charge by the enquiry officer they were dismissed for misconduct. From this, therefore, it will appear that here also the services of none of the six men have been terminated on the ground that they had become surplus due to shortage of working faces and as such the subject matter and nature of dispute of this application for approval are entirely different from those of Reference No. 30 of 1964.

13. Shri Mookerjee, in support of his contention, that on the above facts these seven workmen in the complaint and in the application for approval were not workmen concerned in the dispute pending in Reference No. 30 of 64 within the meaning of Sec. 33(2) of the Act relied on the decision of the Supreme Court in *Digwadih Colliery V. Ramji Singh*, 1964 (IIr LIJ 143).

14. Shri Narsingh very seriously contended that in these two cases as well as in the Reference at least one thing in common and that is that the workmen concerned in all these cases have been victimised and because of their trade union activities they had been dismissed in the present two cases and, therefore, he submitted that this element was sufficient to show that the present seven workmen were concerned in dispute in Reference No. 30 of 1964. He further contended that all the workmen of these two cases and the workmen in the Reference or all miners, except one, who was a Trammer, of Pure Kustore Colliery, and as such all were interested in the case of the miners who were concerned in Reference No. 30 of 64 and therefore it cannot be said that these seven workmen were not workmen concerned in the dispute in Reference No. 30 of 64 within the meaning of the Sec. 33(2) of the Act.

15. After consideration of the arguments of both sides, it appears to me that the argument presented on behalf of the management is well founded and must be accepted as correct. It cannot be denied, and it has not been disputed by Shri Narsingh, that the award which will be made in Reference No. 30 of 64 will not at all be binding either on the Complainant in Complaint No. 9 of 64 or on the workmen opposite party of Application No. 43 of 64, obviously because the subject matters of dispute and the scope of dispute in these two cases and in the reference, as shown above, are entirely different. In Reference No. 30 of 64 the only question involved is the question of termination of the individual cases of thirteen workmen and no question of general principle applicable to all the workmen who were miners as a class is involved so that it could be said that whatever would be the award in Reference No. 30 of 64 it would be binding on

all the miners whether they are parties or not to the dispute. If the dispute in Reference No. 30 of 64 would have been regarding wagons or dearness allowance or the like, of course, it could be said that these were questions which affected all the miners as a class and, therefore, these workmen were also concerned in the dispute in Reference No. 30 of 64, but that is not the position here. Reference No. 30 of 64, as in these two cases, individuals are concerned. The individual case of dismissal of one workman is concerned in Complaint No. 9 of 64, individual cases of six workmen are concerned in Application No. 43 of 64 and individual cases of thirteen workmen are concerned in Reference No. 30 of 64. For these reasons, it cannot be said that any question of principle is involved in Reference No. 30 of 64 or there are any points of common interest governing all the miners and therefore an award passed therein would be binding on all the miners.

16. For the reasons given above, I, therefore, hold that these seven workmen concerned, i.e., the complainant of Complaint No. 9 of 64 and the six workmen opposite party in Application No. 43 of 64 are not "workmen concerned in the dispute" pending in Reference No. 30 of 64 within the meaning of Sec 33(2) of the Act and, therefore, both these applications are not maintainable and, are accordingly, rejected.

17. The net result is, therefore, that both the Complaint No. 9 of 64 and Application No. 43 of 64 are dismissed as not maintainable.

This order will govern both the cases

(Sd/-) RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,
Presiding Officer.

[No. 2/28/64-LRII.]

ORDER

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 10th June 1966

S.O. 1810.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Bankolla Colliery, Post Office Ukhra, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication:

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the dismissal of Shri Bhuneswar Kurmi, Coal Cutting Machine Mazdoor by the management of Bankolla Colliery with effect from the 2nd August, 1965 was justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 6/46/66-LRII.]

S.O. 1811.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the General Manager, Bhilal Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Limited in relation to Rajhara Iron Ore Mines (hereinafter referred as the said Company) and their workmen represented by the Khadan Mazdoor Congress, Rajhara, Post Office Dalli-Rajhara, District Durg (hereinafter referred to as the Union);

And whereas the said Company and the Union have by a written agreement, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) agreed to refer the said dispute to arbitration of the persons mentioned therein, and a copy of the said arbitration agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement, which was received by it on the 27th May, 1966.

Agreement

Under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947

BETWEEN

Representing the Employers—Shri S. Balakrishnan, Personnel Officer (Mines)
B. S. P. Bhilal.

Representing the workmen—Shri P. K. Sen Gupta, General Secretary, Khadan Mazdoor Congress.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following dispute to the arbitration of Shri S. K. Gokhale, Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Jabalpur.

(i) *Specific matter in dispute*.—In the light of the discussions between the parties before Shri P. N. Razdan, the then Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Jabalpur on 31-5-65 whether Shri S. Mukherjee, Chageman, Rajhara Mines of Bhilai Steel Plant is entitled to promotion in the scale of Rs. 325–475, if so from what date.

(ii) *Details of the parties to the dispute*.—General Manager Bhilai Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd., Bhilai (Durg-M.P.) in relation to Rajhara Iron Ore Mines and their workmen represented by the Khadan Mazdoor Congress, Rajhara, P.O. Dalli-Rajhara (District Durg-MP).

(iii) *Name of the Union representing the workmen in question*—Khadan Mazdoor Congress, Rajhara P.O. Dalli-Rajhara (Durg-MP).

(iv) *Total Number of workmen employed in the undertaking affected*.—2300

(v) *Number of workmen affected by the dispute*.—1.

(vi) The arbitrator shall make his award within a period of six months from this date or within such further time as is extended by mutual agreement between us in writing. In case the award is not made within the period aforementioned the reference to arbitration shall stand automatically cancelled and we shall be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

(Sd.) S. BALAKRISHNAN,

(Sd.) P. K. SEN GUPTA.

Witness: 1. Sd/-

2. Sd/-

Dated 2-2-66.

Accepted.

Sd/-

S. K. GOKHALE,

Regional Labour Commissioner (Central),

Jabalpur.

[No. F.37/13/66-LR.I.]

H. C. MANGHANI, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 9th June 1966

S.O. 1812.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5D of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Social Security No. S.O. 108, dated the 29th December, 1964 published in Part II section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 9th January 1965, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. L. Ray as the Central Provident Fund Commissioner during the period of absence on leave of Shri E. V. Ram Reddi with effect from the afternoon of the 21st May, 1966 for the territories to which the said Act extends.

[No. 15(30)/66PF-I(1).]

S.O. 1813.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. L. Ray to be an Inspector for the territories to which the said Act extends for the purposes of the said Act or of any Scheme framed thereunder in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of, the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil-field, or a controlled industry.

[No. 15(30)/66-PF-I(1).]

S.O. 1814.—In pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), read with section 14 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Act, 1965 (45 of 1965), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. B. Lal, Commissioner of Labour, Madhya Pradesh, Indore, as a trustee of the Board of Trustees and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2370 dated the 23rd September, 1961, namely:—

In the said notification, against serial number 6, for the expression "Shri R. C. Roy" the expression "Shri S. B. Lal" should be substituted.

[No. 4(50)62-PF.I.]

S.O. 1815.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories in sparse areas in the State of Maharashtra, hereby exempts the factories situated in the areas mentioned in the Schedule below, from the payment of the employers' special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act until the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of that Act in that area.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the area	Name of the factory
1.	Chanda	Bhandak	M/s Swastik Tiles, near Railway Station.
2.	Akola	Washim	M/s State Transport Corporation.
3.	Nagpur	Kamptee	M/s Nice Tiles and Marble, Good Shed Road.

[File No. 6(12)/66-HI.]

S.O. 1816.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. 6(32)/64-HI dated the 9th June, 1964, the Central Government hereby exempts the Government Text Book Press, Mysore formerly known as the Government Branch Press, Mysore from the payment of the employers' special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period upto and including the 28th June, 1966.

[File No. 6(19)/66-HI.]

S.O. 1817.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factory in an implemented area, exempts the Cottage Industries and Textile Training Institute, Nagpur, from the payment of the employers' special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 2nd June, 1966.

[File No. 6(20)/66-HI.]

New Delhi, the 10th June 1966

S.O. 1818.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the factories specified in the Table hereto annexed, which are under the control of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, are training and research institutions of non-commercial character and that the employees thereof are in receipt of benefits similar to those provided under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the exemption granted under the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Social Security No. 6(59)/65-HI dated the 21st July, 1965, the Central Government hereby exempts the said factories from all the provisions of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 11th June, 1966.

TABLE

1. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.
2. Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi.
3. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.
4. Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.
5. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
6. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
7. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.
8. Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad.
9. Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad (Deccan).
10. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta.
11. National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.
12. Indian Institute of Petroleum, New Delhi.

2 [No. F.6(21)/66-HI.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 7th June 1966

S. O. 1819.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948) the Central Government, after considering the advice of the committee constituted under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of the said section, hereby revises the minimum rates of wages as specified in the Schedule hereto annexed for the categories of employees specified in the said Schedule and employed on the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations or in stone breaking or stone crushing carried on by or under the authority of the All India Radio in the Union Territory of Delhi and directs that this notification shall come into force on the 1st July, 1966.

SCHEDULE

Categories of employees	All inclusive minimum rate of wages per day
	Rs. Paise
1. Mason Class I	5.84
2. Mason Class II	5.00
3. Mistry	5.84
4. Bhandan	3.75
5. Beldar (Unskilled Mazdoor)	2.50
6. Chowkidar	2.50
7. Mate	3.75

Note :—The rates fixed are inclusive of the payment of weekly off day and no separate payment would be necessary on this account.

[No. LWI(D)7(4)/65].

P. SADAGOPAN, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 10th June 1966

S.O. 1820.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (8) of section 2 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (21 of 1965), the Central Government hereby notifies every co-operative bank as defined in clause (bli) of section 2 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) as a banking company for the purpose of the said clause.

[No. WB-20(36)/66.]

HANS RAJ CHHABRA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)*New Delhi, the 10th June 1966*

S.O. 1821.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 28 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that for a further period of five years with effect from the 24th April, 1966, the provisions of sections 12, 13, 14 and 18 of the said Act shall not apply to railway servants who are on time scales of pay approved by the Central Government and governed by the provisions of Chapter VIA of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, (9 of 1890) and the Indian Railways Establishment Code and who are employed in any schedule employment on Railways.

[No. LWI-18(2)65.]

O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)**ORDER***New Delhi, the 8th June 1966*

S.O. 1822.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the S.S. Light Railway Company Ltd., and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And Whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the demand of the workmen employed by the S. S. Light Railway Co. Ltd., Saharanpur for payment for bonus equivalent to two month's wages as bonus for the year 1960-61 is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

B. K. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

[No. 2/22/65/LRIV.]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE*New Delhi, the 6th June 1966*

S.O. 1823.—The following amendments made by the East India Oil Millers' Association, Calcutta, to the rules relating to the constitution and management of that Association in exercise of the powers conferred on it by sub-section (1) of section 9A of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952), having been approved by the Central Government, are hereby published as required by sub-section (2) of that section, namely:—

In the said rules, in the Articles of Association, after article 9, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

"9A. *Trading Member.*—Any individual, firm or Hindu undivided family, association of individuals or company engaged in the import or export trade or other dealing in any of the following commodities, that is to say, oils, oil-seeds, oilcakes, and vegetable products, shall be eligible for admission as a Trading Member."

[No. 33(2)Com-Genl(FMC)/66.]

K. K. SACHDEV, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 9th June 1966

S.O. 1824.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), and in partial modification of the Notified Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce

S.O. No. 2440 dated the 19th July 1965, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri R. N. Sinha, Deputy Director of Industries, Government of Bihar, to take over the management of the Katihar Jute Mills, Katihar, with effect from 28th May 1966 vice Shri Gokhaleshwar Prasad Verma.

[No. F. 9(90)-Tex(D)/64.]

A. G. V. SUBRAHMANYAM, Under Secy.

CARDAMOM CONTROL

New Delhi, the 9th June 1966

S.O. 1825.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 21 of the Cardamom Act, 1965 (42 of 1965), the Central Government hereby directs that the maximum quantity of cardamom which shall be allowed for export from India when carried as personal baggage of a passenger shall be two kilograms.

[No. F.29(27)Plant(B)/66.]

S. BANERJEE, Dy. Secy.

ORDER

EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 18th June 1966

S.O. 1826.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (18 of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the Exports (Control) Order, 1962, namely:—

In Part B of Schedule I to the said Order, for item 10, the following shall be substituted:—

“Scrap of metals other than ferrous scrap containing more than 0.50 per cent nickel or 0.20 per cent molybdenum, or 1.00 per cent tungsten, or 0.20 per cent vanadium, or 1.00 per cent cobalt, and mill scale scrap.”

[No. E(C)O, 1962/AM(102).]

P. D. KASBEKAR,

Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

(Central Licensing Area)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd April 1966

S.O. 1827.—Whereas M/s. Ambica Scientific and Chemical Industries, 20-E, Industrial Area, Sonapat (Pb.) or any bank or any other party have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause, against Notice No. JCCI/I(CLA)/A-10/65/1791 dated 25-9-65 proposing to cancel licence No. P/SS/1539962/C/XX/19 dated 17-2-65 for import of Pyrex Hard Glass Tubing for Rs. 2812/- granted to said Messrs. Ambica Scientific and Chemical Industries, 20-E, Industrial Area Sonapat (Pb). by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, (Central Licensing Area) New Delhi Govt. of India, in the Ministry of Commerce in exercise of the powers conferred by the Clause-9 of the Import (Control) order 1955, hereby cancel the said licence No. P/SS/1539962/C/XX/19 dated 17-2-65, issued to M/s. Ambica Scientific and Chemical Industries 20-E, Industrial Area, Sonapat (Pb).

[No. JCCI/I(CLA)/A-10/65/101.]

S. K. SEN,

Jt. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT*New Delhi, the 10th June 1966*

S.O. 1828.—In pursuance of the provisions of rule 45 of the Fundamental Rules, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963, contained in Part VIII-Division XXVI-B of the Supplementary Rules issued with the Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 104-CSR, dated the 4th February, 1922, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Third Amendment Rules, 1966.

2. In the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963 (contained in Part VIII-Division XXVI-B of the Supplementary Rules)—

(a) S. R. 317-B-3 shall be omitted;

(b) in S.R. 317-B-21,—

(i) sub-rule (2) shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-rule (6), for the words, brackets and figures "sub-rules (1) to (5)" the words, brackets and figures "sub-rules (1) and (3) to (5)" shall be substituted.

3. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st May, 1966.

[No. 3/28/65-Acc.I.]

S. VAITHILINGAM, Under Secy.

(Works Division)

S.O. 1829.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 (41 of 1951), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri D. J. Madan, Financial Adviser (Works and Housing), Ministry of Finance, to be an official member of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee in the place of Shri V. V. Chari and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply No. 19/2/62-WI dated the 22nd August, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification,

for the entry "Shri V. V. Chari, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance" the following shall be substituted; namely:—

"Shri D. J. Madan, Financial Adviser (Works and Housing) Ministry of Finance".

[No. 25012(3)/66-W.]

S.O. 1830.—It is hereby notified that in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (1) read with sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 (41 of 1951), Shri Jogesh Chandra Chatterji, a member of the Rajya Sabha has been elected as a member of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee in place of Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao.

2. The Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply No. 19/2/62-WI, dated the 22nd August, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification,

for the entry "Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Shri Jogesh Chandra Chatterji".

[No. 25012(3)/66-W.]

R. T. D. JOSEPH,
Officer on Special Duty.

संचार विभाग

(डाक-तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई 1966

एस० ओ० 1831.—स्थायी आदेश क्रमसंख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने शिलोंग टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 1-6-66 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं 31-17/64-पी० एच० बी०]

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून 1966

एस० ओ० 1832.—स्थायी आदेश क्रमसंख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गए 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने बीयावर टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 1-7-66 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं० 5/33/66-पी० एच० बी०]

डी० आर० बहल,

सहायक महानिदेशक (पी० एच० बी०)

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS
(P. & T. Board)**

New Delhi, the 9th June 1966

S.O. 1833.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 1st July, 1966 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Beawar Telephone Exchange.

[No. 5-33/66-PHB.]

D. R. BAHL,

Asstt. Director-General (PHB).

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi the 18th June 1966

S.O. 1834.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 152 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government hereby directs that the powers of the Central Board of Excise and Customs under section 109 of the said Act may be exercised also by the Collectors of Central Excise, Allahabad, Baroda, Delhi, Patna, West Bengal and Shillong who are Collectors of Customs by virtue of the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. G.S.R. 214, dated the 1st February, 1963 and No. G.S.R. 904, dated the 25th May, 1963.

[No. 121/F.No.22/46/63-LC.II.]

S.O. 1835.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government hereby entrusts to the Officers mentioned in column (2) of the Table below the functions of an officer of Customs specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table:

TABLE

Serial No.	Designation of Officer	Functions under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962
1. Superintendent of Police, Kohima.	Functions under sections 100 to 110 (both inclusive)	
2. Superintendent of Police, Mokokchung.	-do-	
3. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kohima.	-do-	
4. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mokokchung.	-do-	
5. Assistant Commissioner I, Tuen-sang.	-do-	
6. Assistant Commissioner I, Kiphre.	-do-	
7. Assistant Commissioner, II, Noklak.	-do-	
8. Assistant Commissioner II, Mon.	-do-	
9. Circle Officer, Tobu.	-do-	
10. Officer Incharge, Police Station, Kohima.	Functions under section 100 to 104 (both inclusive), 106, 107, 109 and 110.	
11. Officer Incharge, Police Station, Mokokchung.	-do-	
12. Officer, Incharge, Police Station, Dimapur.	-do-	
13. Officer Incharge, Police Station, Phek.	-do-	
14. Officer Incharge, Police Station, Zunheboto.	-do-	
15. Officer Incharge, Police Station, Wokha.	-do-	
16. Sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Amguri Gate.	-do-	
17. Sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Merapani Gate.	-do-	

[No. 122/F. No. 22/46/63-LC.II.]

, S. SUBRAMANYAM, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 18th June 1966

S.O. 1836.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Section 7 read with sub-section (3) of section 160 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the Notification of the Government of India in the late Central Board of Revenue No. 28-Customs, dated the 2nd April, 1960, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification the word "Adirampatnam" appearing in the third column against Serial No. 3 shall be omitted.

[No. 123/F.No.14/13/66-LC.II.]

R. C. MISRA, Dy. Secy.

